ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,651—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	30th Aug.
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	S. Barchard	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	W. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	27th "
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Oct'r.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	11th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

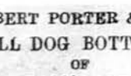
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th August, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,894	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 360.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 185.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a NIPPON	Klansberger	6500	20th Oct
a THESUS	E. Mecozzi	5085	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassvitch	4199	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 185.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	F. Rassvitch	4,199	23rd Sept.,

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Seacom House, 22, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 25th August, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4229	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy-Fromy, to sail on or about 17th September 1902.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY the 29th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd September.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, AND PORT ELIZABETH.
S. S. "SIRSA" 2,610 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 2nd September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th August, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

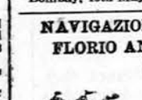
Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	1st Sept. 1902

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For rates and particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 25th July, 1902.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or
BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 500	

No primage is collected on the above fares.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 830; 2nd Class, Rs. 594. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.
S. S. CAPRI, 6,000 Tons from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th September, 1902. Excellent accommodation. Fares Moderate.
F. CROUCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.
ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on : a merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.
PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.
TO BE HAD
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

MYSORE COFFEE.

THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

GUARANTEED PURE.
NO ADMIXTURES.

In ½, 1, 2 and 3 lb lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1 0-0.
REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.
SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,
¼ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,
CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT,
MYSORE STATE.

FEVERS! MALARIA!! PLAGUE!!!
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.
(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).
TRADE MARK.
A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR
MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.
Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.
It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other febrigue, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE
People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.
It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.
This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS:
M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,
24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOYS, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of Impurity, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., &c. Practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.
Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.
These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAKOUSTAN, and Extraordinary Blood Purifier. See special notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

PREMIER BICYCLES are Free-Wheels.
PREMIER BICYCLES are Superfine Machines in every respect.
PREMIER BICYCLES are superbly finished mounts.
PREMIER BICYCLES are manufactured under the most skilled labour obtainable.
PREMIER BICYCLES have nothing but the finest quality of material
PREMIER BICYCLES details receive as much care in their construction as the most important.
PREMIER BICYCLES embody the most recent improvements.
PREMIER BICYCLES are not Premier in name only but Premier in reputation.
PREMIER BICYCLES wearing powers and ease in running are unsurpassed.
PREMIER BICYCLES are offered with the belief that they covers everything likely to be desired by any class of rider.
PREMIER BICYCLES have been manufactured for His Majesty King Edward VII.
PREMIER BICYCLES are the lightest, strongest, most durable and most elegant Machines on the Market.
An extensive list of Patrons and Patronesses embracing, Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, etc., will be mailed free to any address on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

POPULARITY
IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY
BAHADUR
CIGARS
ARE THE LEADING
BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS
AND ENJOY A LARGER
SALE THAN ANY OTHER
BRAND.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
McDOWELL & CO., D.,
MADRAS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
RAILWAY GUIDE
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.
Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "YARRA," from COLOMBO, THE STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the Stream.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 28th August, 1902.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to our DAILY EDITION are requested to apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette", for a fresh pass for the EVENING SUPPLEMENT, which will come in force from 1st September, 1902.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & Co.

1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from SUNDAY, the 7th of September, 1902, and until further notice the following THANA and KURLA LOCAL TRAINS will NOT RUN on SUNDAYS as hitherto.

DOWN THANA TRAINS.

		H.M.	H.M.
V. T. Bombay	Dep.	7-15	8-15
Thana	Arr.	8-18	9-20

UP THANA TRAINS.

		H.M.	H.M.
Thana	Dep.	8-40	9-45
V. T. Bombay	Arr.	9-45	10-15

DOWN KURLA TRAINS.

		H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
V. T. Bombay	Dep.	6-35	10-30	15-45
Kurla	Arr.	7-15	11-10	16-25

UP KURLA TRAINS.

		H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
Kurla	Dep.	8-50	12- 5	16-40
V. T. Bombay	Arr.	9-30	12-45	17-20

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th August, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Britisih Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the Property and Credits of THUCKER RUNSORDAS HARIDAS, of Bombay Bhattia Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

MOUGHIVOU, widow of the said THUCKER RUNSORDAS HARIDAS of Bombay Bhattia Hindu inhabitant, residing at No. 9 and 10 Wadni Gadi outside the Fort.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and Two and in the second year of our Reign.

R. D. SETHNA,
Acting Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 23rd day of August, 1902.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902, AND THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902. ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE" in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity o their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
—OR A—
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED,
RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.

These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY
—OR AN—
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,
—OR A—
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8,
—OR A—
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.		Rs.
1 Prize		1,000
1 Do.		500
1 Do.		250
2 Prizes Rs.	125 each	250
2 Do. „	100 „	200
2 Do. „	75 „	150
4 Do. „	50 „	200
10 Do. „	25 „	250
100 Do. „	10 „	1,000
200 Do. „	5 „	1,000
200 Do. „	1 „	200
523 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P.P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
18, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

THE "CROWN" PUZZLE given free. It is hard to work the puzzle but it is harder to find Organs equal to the "CROWN" Best for Church. Best for Homes. The Puzzle will be found an interesting and amusing problem.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 Per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE DURBAR AT DELHI.—Large Stocks of TENTS on hand ready for immediate delivery. Address the PROPRIETOR, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—COINS and STAMPS belonging to the late Mr. Philip de Cruz. All claims against his Estate should be made up to 30th September next, after which they will be foreclosed. Apply to Mr. J. L. BRITTO, High Court, Appellate Side.

CORONATION PORTRAITS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers of Bombay, have resumed taking CORONATION PORTRAITS at the special Reduced Prices i.e. 3 Copies, Cabinet Size Portraits, for Rs. 10, during this month.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 230 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

PUT your foot on Imitations. They are worthless frauds. Buy the genuine Singer's Sewing Machines from their 110 branches in India, where you can get direct from the Manufacturers,—SINGER Co. Fort, Bombay.

FOR WHATEVER you need in the Household or for furnishing Camp or Bungalow please apply to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 20 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co. Bombay.

MUST BE SOLD.—To make room for New Stock. Ladies Tan Lace Oxford Lace or Button Shoes, from Rs 2-4 Ladies High Leg Tan Balmoral Lace or Button Boots from Rs. 2-12. Monsoon Clearance Sale now on.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents,) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE. MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

GINNING ROLLERS & WASHERS.—Orders now being Registered for Machine or Hand-made ROLLER WASHERS and ROLLERS. A large stock of the latter on hand ready for immediate delivery.—SUTOR & Co., Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED a CANVASSER, for a large Steam Printing Press, to obtain orders on Commission. Apply Box "No. 452 A.," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKRI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs.12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE VON MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRIOR Ex I. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and LABHTUMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 2. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to P. G. MUKHERJI, MANAGER, V. C. Works Rangpur, Bengal.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR GENTLEMEN REQUIRING DRAWING-ROOM DECORATIONS.

AUCTION SALE OF REMAINING JAPANESE CURIOSITIES,

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to the offices of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, remaining consignment of Japanese curiosities of various description, consisting of silk, gold embroidered folding screens, silk pictures, large size flower Jars, Jardiniers with flower pots, umbrella stands, flower holders, tea and breakfast services, garden stands, hanging baskets, wall plates, life size china figures with gongs, silk fans, photo and scrap albums, bronze ware, lacquered ware, reed and bead chicks, etc.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Superior Woollen Worsted Coatings, Venetians, Fancy Suiting Tennis Flannels, Scotch Tweeds, Lustres, Serges, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, a consignment of woollen and cotton goods, just landed ex s.s. Caledonia, consisting of :—

All wool super black and blue venetian jubilee and cord coatings, fancy suiting flannels, white tennis serge, Scotch tweeds, fancy coloured whip cord and vecuna coatings, coloured home-spuns, fancy stripe and check suiting, worsteds, coloured knitted and venetian coatings, black diagonal superfine cloth, white and black silk mixed lustres, dark blue twill and military serge, Gymkhana flannels, &c.

The pieces which are from 3 to 18 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers.

SALE OF 32 CASES OF DAMAGED CRACKERS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 3 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on account of the underwriters, the undermentioned 32 cases of fire crackers, landed damaged ex S. S. Bengal,

At the Port Trust Godown Mazagon Darookhana.—

23 cases of different marks and numbers at the Godown of Messrs. Abdulhoosein Cumroodin & Co. Mazagon Darookhana.

7 cases of different marks and numbers.

SALE OF DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES, QUAKER OATS, VASELINE, ETC.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs Bartle Smith & Co., Ld., of Apollo Street, and Mr. J. Stanley Smith—

2 cases druggists sundries.
16 cases or packages of Parke Davies and Co's goods.
7 cases of Quaker Oats and
4 cases of Vaseline.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs almirah, cup boards, hat and bookstands, office seats, dressing and washhand tables, organ with seven spare rollers, carved teapoy, Wimbridge's easel, wire cot, tea table, dessert and fish knives and forks sets, new kit bag.

1 large size double door safe with Chubb's locks.
120 reams horse brand foolscap, 13 1-2 by 15 1-2, 16 lbs.

AT 2 P. M.

Few bicycles by different makers.
1 light victoria,
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 glass front double-seated brougham.
1 French-polished office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Clare Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Philips & Co., the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Evans & Co., Chemists, consisting of medicine in bottles, drugs, surgical instruments, ciliamanstores, perfumery, glass cupboards, show cases, counter, gas fitting etc.

If required the whole will be put up in one lot and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 29th August, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sandhurst House, Apollo Bunder, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, handsome table ornaments, carpets, table lamps, one handsome mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, and Soehne in first rate order, cloth and gown press, cooking utensils, &c., the property of J. D. F. ENGLE, Esq. Government Inspector of Factories.

The above now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p. m, on the premises, sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jehangir Manockjee Contractor, under an indenture of mortgage, dated 23rd April, 1900, the following valuable landed properties :—

All that piece of leasehold land, together with the building or chawl thereon standing, situate near Grant Road, within the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by a piece of ground sold to Hussonally Sullemanjee, part of which is to be used for a proposed road, on or towards the south by the property said to belong to the estate of the late Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, on or towards the west by a narrow strip of Government vacant land measuring three feet in width, beyond which is the property said to belong to Hoosein Miyu Rahimtoola, and on or towards the east by the property of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Co., which said piece of land is numbered 1-734 in the books of the Collector of Bombay and a building thereon is now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mooljee B. Barbhaya Esq. Solicitor, at his office at Hornby Row, or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built landau in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built vis-a-vis.
1 powerful bay Arab, 14 hands, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome fast C. B. Chestnut pony, 13-3, 5 years, quiet to ride and drive.
1 chestnut horse, 7 years old, goes in saddle and harness. Some well-bred and well marked fox-terrier.
1 strong-built landau with a bay Arab horse and harness.
1 handsome strong Bay waler gelding, 6 years, 15 hands, lately purchased from the Body Guard, most suitable as light horse charger.
1 handsome strong Bay W. gelding, 8 years, 16-1, biggest weight carrier in Bombay upto 20 stone, perfectly quiet. Owner going home; only reason for selling.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

Grand Auction Sale of Indian Curios, Antiquities and Arts and artistic deep and open carved black and teakwood Furniture, very old China Jars and Curiosities.

Under instructions from The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd. the Mortgagees in Possession of Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co's. assets and effects, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on days to be fixed hereafter, sell by Public Auction at 25, Esplanade Road, opposite the Clock Tower, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co. and personal effects of Mr. S. J. Tellery consisting of :—

Rich engraved and plain Kutch silver ware, Lucknow, Burmese, Cashmere, Madras antique silvers, miscellaneous jewellery, Cashmere copper enamelled ware, and Cashmere copper, Tanjorware, Moradabad, Joypore, Benares, Poona and miscellaneous brass-ware, Bidre ware, Sialkoteware, antiquities in metals, new and old arms, Bombay, Mooltan, Delhi, Kharja, Madras and miscellaneous pottery, plain and inlaid sandlewoodware, Bombay, and Saharanpur wood carvings, ebony carvings, Tilhar and other paintings on wood, ivoryware, paintings on paper, Vizagapatam hardware, clay models, wooden toys, baskets and mats of sorts, Agra and Joypore marble, new and antique shawls, Mirjapore and Amritsar rugs, Delhi, Agra, Madras and Ludhiana embroidery, Bandore Chundders, Cutch silk and cotton, Punjab and other phulkaries, Bokhara Soojni Kinkhab, Korn silk, Assam and other silks, wax and cotton prints, Europe goods, Austrian fancy jewellery.

Also artistic and richly carved blackwood and teakwood drawing, dining, and bedroom suite consols, tables, cabinets, davenporters, tea-poys, jardineers, wall brackets, sofas, gong stand, Canterbury, ivory and brass inlaid chairs, brass engraved lamps and lanterns, very old China jars, wall plates, one handsome strong-built Landaulett by Simpson of Madras, and a pair of grey Hungarian horses and harness &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale,

N. B.—The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th August, 1902.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.
Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :
27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kand
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no more Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co,
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5
„ 6 Months	4½
„ 3 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 24th July 1902.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G, A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES'

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar Sub-Agencies :—Bangalore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances,

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1902

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1902

WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,

PRICE : Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Macleans Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description are completely carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Sarofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s, 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back, Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES;

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despat

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 30,00,000

Rs. 22'30 were allotted to Calcutta,
" 2'40 do. Bombay.
" 4'80 do. Madras.

Rs. 30'00 at 1s. 3 15-16d.
Minimum rate received 3 per cent. Average rate 15'94.
Telegraphic Transfers—Nil.
Total amount sold during week 30,10,000
Amount to be allotted next week.....30,00,000

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£94 11-16	=	— 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	£101	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	=	"
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£85 1-2	=	"
Bar Silver in London	24 1-4	=	"
Do. 2 months hence	24 1-4	=	"
Do. New York	52 1-2	=	plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25'18	=	"
Berlin Cheques on London	20'48 3-4	=	— 1-4
Exchange on New York	4'87	=	unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	"
Short London Bills	2 7-8 "	=	plus 1-8
Indian Bank Bills	3 1-8 "	=	unchanged
3 months Fine Trade Bills	3 "	=	"
6 Do. Do.	3 3-8 "	=	"
Interest, day to day loans	2 5-8 "	=	"
Do. 7 day market loans	2 5-8 "	=	"

Sugar German granulated 1st marks 7 5-8. Aug.-Sept. Tone quiet but steady.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 38 1-2. Aug-Sept. Sellers. Tone quiet but steady.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5d. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4'47	4'38	4'33	4'30
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2	plus 2
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**
4'28	4'28	4'28	4'28
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2	plus 2
Apl.-May.			
4'28			
plus2			

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	9,000 Bales.
" Last year	Nil.
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 "
" Continent	1,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9
Futures, month of Dec.	8'38 plus 12
Do. do. March	8'28 plus 11
Coffee	5 5-8 — 1-8

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 5-8 plus 1-8
Futures month of Sept.	8'33 plus 0
Do. Dec.	8'21 plus 12

Closing tone steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 27th August 1902 :—

Cotton	518 bales.
Wheat	2,067 cwts.
Linseed	1,423 "
Rapeseed	3,591 "
Gingellyseed	43 "
Poppyseed	212 "
Groundnuts	583 "
Castorseed	184 "
Rice	3,183 "
Myrabollams	1,761 "
Cottonseed	7,834 "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand			1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills	3 Months Sight	D. A.	1s 4 1-8d
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 1-4d
French Francs	3 do	do	169 1-4
Marks	3 do	do	137 1-2
Hongkong	30 Days Sight		129 1-2
Shanghai	30 " "		171 1-2
Japan	30 " "		151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone easier.

Cash	98-4
1st Settlement	98-4
2nd do.	98-1

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February		3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS,—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	10	6
Forward		

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	6
Do. Forward		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	6	12
do. Forward		
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	7	4
do. Forward		

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	8	10
Forward		

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready	26	to 28 8d
Forward		

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Steady
Estimated sales	7,000
Total imports	2,000

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4'45	4'39	4'33	4'31
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-March**	**March-Apr.**
4-29	4-29	4-29	4-29
		Apl.-May	
		4-29	

COTTON.—The market is steady with but little enquiry for ready cotton from the mills, while exporters are doing nothing. In new cottou the Sutta market is about Rs. 1 higher, and there is some demand for October November deliveries of Bengals from shippers.

Shares.—Steady

Bank of Bombay	Rs.	1270
Manecksji Pe it Mills	"	1080
Tapty Valley Railway	"	430

Telegraphic Message from Hongkong reports the following.

Fortnightly sales	2,500 bales.
Unsold stock estimated at	35,000 "
Market declining.	
Exchange quotation, Rs. 130 1-2.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

	Rs.	
English Bar Gold	24-2	
China Leaf	23-14	Nominal.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11	
Do New	23-9	
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-10	
Bombay " "	23-72	
English Sovereigns	15-2	
Dragons	15-0	
Silver 17 Betterness	64-14	
Do 17 1-2	65-0	

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Communication with Bolama interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code Addresses should not be used.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Telegrams for Benguela (West Africa) are subject to censorship.
Bhamo route to China right.
Cable Nagasaki Fusan interrupted.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	27	4	47 p.m.	22	31
Teheran	28	2	15 p.m.	...	28
Suez	28	2	40 p.m.	...	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th August, 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	35	0	2
" Karachi	0	14	0	1
" Madras	0	45	0	5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AIRD—August 19, at Deundi, Sylhet, the wife of J E Aird of a son.
WARDEN—August 10, at Darjeeling, the wife of F N Warden, Bengal Police, of a son.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water 8-9m. 7-59a. Low water, 1-6m., 2-20a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4 p. m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Anwak entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Peking left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa per Transport Ionian via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p, m. on the 31st intant.

"INSURANCE."—A new monthly journal devoted to the interest of all Policy Holders has been started in Bombay and will hereafter make its appearance about the twentieth of each month. The promoters believe it will appeal to the European who has long since come to regard Life Insurance as being one of the most beneficent institutions of modern civilization; and it will also appeal to the Native of India who, apart from an intelligent minority, still regards a Life Policy with a curious want of appreciation. The first number is well got up and highly readable and if its successors are equally good it should pay.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Captain C. G. Carnegy and the Officers, the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programe of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine. Band Master, commencing at 5 45. this evening. (Weather permitting.)

March.....Fighting Through to Victory ...Meyer
Overture ....Fra Diavolo.....Auber
Polka (Piccolo
Solo).....The Deep Blue Sea.....Brewer
Selection .....Of Stephen Adams' Popular Songs.....Henley
Valse .....Joie d'Almer .....Berardi
Galop .....Poltergeister .....Faust]

THE KHANDESH PRESS COMPANY.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Khandesh Press Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, 31, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Falonjee Dadabhoy Chowna presiding. The directors' report ending 30th June 1902 showed that the company had made a profit of Rs. 5 355 during the year under report from which the board proposed to declare a dividend of 7 per cent thus absorbing Rs. 3,783. The report was approved and adopted and Mr. Hormusji Nusserwanji Daruvala was re-elected a director. The dividend of 7 per cent. as recommended by the directors in their report was declared and Mr. N. B. Tachakra was appointed auditor for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks to the chairman ended the proceedings.

LURKING HOUSE-TRESPASS.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Noora Merali, an old offender, was charged with lurking house-trespass. The evidence showed that on the night of the 24th instant, the accused entered a warehouse at Grain Bunder. A man named Ranoo Naroo, who was employed in the warehouse and who was, at the time, sleeping there saw the accused stooping over him at midnight to see if he was asleep. Ranoo raised an alarm, which resulted in the arrest of the accused. The accused pleaded drunkenness and urged that as it was raining he took shelter under the eaves of the house, where he was arrested. He admitted one previous conviction. The Magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE STORY OF A DIAMOND RING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mariambee a Mahomedan woman, was charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup with stealing a diamond ring of the value of Rs. 600 belonging to her master Mahomed Rahimtoola, who resides at Jackeria Musjid Street. The facts of the case have been published. The accused stole the ring and gave it to one Mareckbai, a woman, for safe custody. The latter handed it to her husband Hassoo to raise money on it. Hassoo pledged it with a Marwaree named Bhow Gamnajee for Rs. 21. Subsequently when Hassoo went to redeem the ring from the Marwaree, the latter put him off from time to time, and eventually gave him a ring, which appeared to be an exact copy of the one pledged by him, but which on being examined was found to be worth Rs. 40. The Marwari, it appears, had sold the original ring to a Mahomedan for Rs. 430. The Magistrate sentenced Mariambee to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The woman Maneckbai, to whom Mariambee had given the ring for safe custody, was next charged with criminal breach of trust and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment. The case against the Marwari who has been charged with receiving and disposing of stolen property stands adjourned.

THE GRANT ROAD TRAGEDY.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Shivmangal Matadin, a Purdesee, was brought on remand and again charged by Superintendent Stanford, with murder of one Rahimatbee, a Mahomedan woman, aged fifty-five, in the room of a chawl at Grant Road on the morning of the 7th instant. The accused was further charged with theft of wearing apparel and cash of the value of Rs. 139 belonging to the deceased's master. The circumstances under which the woman was alleged to have been strangled to death and the accused arrested at the Bandora Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, have been published. The Coroner's jury have also exonerated the accused from the charge of murder.

Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the case for the Crown. The Magistrate after recording the evidence, did not frame the charge of murder against the accused, but charged him with dishonestly retaining stolen property to which the accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship, in delivering the decision, said the accused was charged with murder and theft, but there was no evidence to show that he committed the murder. The woman was last seen alive at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 17th instant, and was found dead at 8 a.m. the same day. Her death was due to strangulation. The only evidence to connect the culprit with the murder was the finding of the property stolen from a box kept in the same room, where the deceased slept, in his possession. The murder and theft might have taken place at any time between 3 and 8 a. m. that day, and if accused happened to come out of the room at 5 a. m. and was found with some stolen property from the box, it could not be said that he committed the deed. Moreover, there could be no doubt that accused was guilty of possessing stolen property under section 411 of the Indian Penal Code. The Magistrate, therefore, convicted him on that charge alone and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

ALLEGED FALSE ADJUSTMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar heard at the High Court, yesterday, a suit brought by Valabhdas Sevjee and another against Ludhoo Premjee and others. The plaintiffs prayed that the partnership referred to in the plaint may be directed to be dissolved on the death of Waghjee Liladhur, that it be declared that the alleged adjustment and settlement of the accounts of the deceased with the firm of Waghjee Premjee and the release alleged to have been passed by him, are void and inoperative and not binding on the estate of the deceased Waghjee Liladhur, that the defendants may be ordered to make full discovery of the books of account of the firm and to give full inspection to the plaintiffs; that accounts of the dealings and transactions of the partnership be taken under the directions of the court, etc. Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar and Kanga and Girdharlal appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Davar, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, and Mr. Bhandarkar, instructed by Mr. Madhavjee Virjee, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that Waghjee Liladhur, late of Bombay, carried on business in partnership with the defendants under the name and firm of Waghjee Premjee and continued to do so till his death. He died at Cutch Bhuj on the 3rd August 1898, leaving a widow and a minor son, and leaving a will, of which he appointed the plaintiffs, the defendant Shamjee Liladhur, and one Govindjee Liladhur, since deceased, executors or trustees. He directed by his will that, after his death, the business of the firm should be stopped, and the monies due to him from the firm should be recovered by the trustees. The plaintiffs frequently called upon the defendants to produce the accounts of the deceased, but the latter failed to do so. In August 1900, the defendant Premjee Hirjee replied by attorney's letter that the accounts of the deceased had been finally adjusted and settled between the surviving partners, of whom the defendant Shamjee Liladhur was one, and was also one of the executors of the deceased, and that a sum of Rs. 9,391-2-0 was found due to the estate, which sum, together with two shares of the Fire Insurance Company, had been handed over to defendant Shamjee Liladhur on his executing a full release. Plaintiffs immediately charged that the alleged adjustment and settlement and the payment to the defendant Shamjee were collusive and fraudulent, and they called for production of the firm's account books, etc. The plaintiffs said that, under the circumstances of the case, Shamjee was not authorised to make the adjustment and settlement, and that, if made, it was made in collusion with the accounting partners of the firm, and that it was fraudulent and to the prejudice of the estate of the deceased.

The defendants urged that, in all their actions, they had always done their best for the benefit of the estate of Waghjee Liladhur; and in coming to the settlement of accounts mentioned in the plaint, the sum due to the estate was honestly arrived at. No fraud whatever was committed; and if the accounts were gone over again by this court, it would be found that no injury whatever had been sustained by the estate. The defendant Shamjee admitted that he adjusted and settled the accounts without the plaintiff's concurrence; but he submitted that, as one of the executors, he was by law entitled to do so.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE QUASHED.

MR. F. C. O. BEAMAN, Sessions Judge of Poona, in July last, made a reference to the High Court in the case of Shivram alias Sonlwalad Tatyaba Khadke, which was disposed of on Thursday by the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty. The accused was convicted by Mr. W. G. Rale, first class magistrate at Junnar, of selling ganja without a license contrary to section 43 (G) of the Bombay Abkari Act of 1878, and fined rupees ten or in default to suffer seven days' simple imprisonment. The fine was paid.

Mr. Beaman, in making the reference, said the conviction and sentence were illegal for the following reasons. In his opinion, there was no offence committed. The selling within the meaning of the Act was being done by the responsible licensee in the shop. The accused, his nephew, passed out a made up packet to a customer at the to door, and received the price which he handed over his uncle, the licensee. Mr. Beaman thought it was absurd under such circumstances that the accused should have been prosecuted and convicted. Mr. Beaman recommended that the conviction and sentence should be quashed; and the fine, if paid, refunded.

For the reasons given by the Sessions Judge, their Lordships reversed the conviction of, and the sentenced passed on the accused, and directed the fine to be refunded.

Their Lordships also considered a reference made by Mr. R. A. Lamb, District Magistrate of Ahmednagar, in a case against Bisandas Gopaldas Bairagee. The accused was convicted by Mr. Vishnu Sadashiv Kelkar, second class magistrate, Rahuri, of illegal import of ganja, and was fined ten rupees or in default to suffer ten days' simple imprisonment. The fine had been paid.

Mr. Lamb, in making the reference to the High Court, said the accused was a bairagee (an itinerant beggar) and came down to Belapur by rail via Manmad from Jalna in the Nizam's territory. He came to Bilapur to attend and celebrate a marriage ceremony. On his way the Abkari officers searched the accused and his bag and baggage at the Manmad railway station, and allowed him to go away, the quantity of ganja which he possessed being permissible under the rules. During his stay at Belapur, the Abkari peon attached to the ganja warehouse suspected that the bairagee had brought ganja from the Mogal territory without payment of any duty. Upon his complaint, a search was made by the police and the warehouse inspector. During the search ganja, weighing less than two tolas, was found with the accused. The magistrate had omitted to find how much was actually imported. There was no evidence to show that the accused actually possessed ganja exceeding two tolas. He was no doubt a bona fide traveller. He was entitled to carry with him ganja not exceeding two tolas for his personal use, and was therefore exempted from prosecution.

Their Lordships, for the above reasons, reversed the conviction of and the sentence passed on the accused, and ordered the fine to be refunded.

A SEA CAPTAIN'S EXCITING EXPERIENCES.

THE "Straits Times" reports that the sailing ship Searcher went ashore near the Horseburgh lighthouse on Tuesday, 15th July. The vessel is practically lying ashore in pieces and little hope of saving her is entertained.

The vessel is a small British sailer, built by Howarth Erskine & Co. this year for trading between Singapore and Manila. The ship is owned by the captain, Mr. de la Sala. She is a wooden vessel, and looks to be little more than a tongkong She was on the way from here to Manila, and cleared from Singapore on Saturday afternoon previous, carrying on board 50 tons of coal. The Searcher got to a point about 20 miles beyond the Horsburgh light when something went wrong with the rigging, and she drifted back to Lompat, situated on the east coast of the south of the Malay peninsula. At Lompat she went ashore. The captain then commenced a march across the jut of land to the Lebau river, and by a zigzag extending over thirty miles reached the water, and got a small craft, a kind of raft, and made his way to Tanjong Surat. On this little voyage, the captain had to lie flat on his back most of the time as the limited space on his "ship" would not permit of his lying in comfort. Thence to Serangoon by sampan, and to town by rickshs. Captain de la Ssla arrived in Singapore at five o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the journey from the stranded vessel having taken 33 hours in accomplishment. The first news of the vessel being ashore was received from the captain, The crew were left on board, with orders to go ashore in case the ship went to pieces. The captain left Singapore the following morning in one of the Tanjong Pagar tugs, but found that nothing could be done. There is no insurance on the ship.

APPEAL AGAINST AN ACCUSED'S DISCHARGE.

BEFORE the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon' Mr. Justice Batty at the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, applied for a rule "nisi" calling upon Kalidas alias Varjeewandas Bhaichand, to show cause why the order of discharge made by Mr. D. B. Blaning, late acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, should not be set aside and such order as the court might consider fit passed against him. Their Lordships granted the rule against Kalidas who was one of the persons charged in connection with the forgery of a will, and who was discharged by the Magistrate.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

Thursday.—The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in the central parts of the country and has fallen slightly in West Rajputana. The storm has advanced almost due west and is central this morning midway between Ajmer and Udaipur. It has given moderate to heavy rain in Gujarat and parts of the Central India plateau. Ahmedabad has received 3 inches, Veraval, Bhuj, Neemuch, and Mount Abu two; and Rajkot, and Dessa one and-a-half inches. Showers have fallen in the West Himalayas, sub-Himalayas the Gangetic plain and East Punjab, but with the exception of heavy rain at Tavoy, very little rain has been received in Burma and North-East India. Meerut has received two inches and Delhi, Simla, Rawalpindi, Ranikhet, Mussoorie and Dehra Dun about one inch. Winds are north-easterly at Diamond Island and conditons are suspicious over the south east Bay where depression may be forming.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Terrier, Captain G. N. Kampjard, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok reports having experienced fresh monsoon weather and high sea.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

Delhi Aug. 28th,—We have had since our last advices a rainfall of 80 cents. Raining moderately throughout the districts. Crops looking well everywhere.

Secunderabad Aug. 28th,—We have had since our last advices a rainfall of 16 cents.

Beawar Aug. 28th,— Rainfall 1-10 inches, Jaipur 1-70 inches, Kekri 95 cents. Rains reported in the districts. The prospects of the crop are improving. It is drizzling here.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 28TH AUGUST 1902.

Amritsar.—Looks like clearing up, Crop prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Rain general in Northern districts. No rain in Southern districts. Cotton plants want more rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Moultan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi.—Rain general over district. Has every appearance of a continued fall. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Beawar.—Rain general over district. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Showery. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Cotton plants in flower. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Looks like rain. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Showery. Cotton sowing begun.

Wadhwan.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dholera.—Showery. Drought still continues.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like rain. Rain general over district. Sufficient rainfallen generally. Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Sholapur.—More rain wanted generally. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy. Cotton sowing retarded. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Belgaum.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	23	35	32	77	34	18	33	43
Thursday, 28th Aug	00	40	1	60	00	48	00	87
Total	29	75	31	37	34	66	34	30
Total fall to Aug. 28th 1901.	84	53	79	88	83	81	72	24
Total fall to Aug. 28th 1900.	61	60	65	49	64	74	60	66

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	29	78
August 28th, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	85
Total	30	63

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 28TH AUGUST.

1. The barometer readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the minute.

STATIONS.	Pressure at 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·668	E	3	97·4	78·9	75	..	7·37	−5·64
Sirsa	29·613	ESE	13	98·3	80·1	72	..	7·74	−6·86
Delhi	29·611	SE	12	85·2	76·0	93	0·75	22·41	×2·70
Agra	29·617	SE	7	88·0	79·9	87	0·02	17·51	×2·28
Cawnpore	29·648	ESE	6	91·3	79·6	87	...	10·18	−15·71
Allahabad	29·663	SSW	6	91·6	79·3	82	..	28·70	−1·08
Jhansi	29·665	SE	9	89·7	77·1	87	0·14	25·45	−3·28
Jacobabad	29·565	NE	0	105·9	88·5	65	...	1·45	−0·96
Karachi	29·642	W	13	90·4	80·7	81	...	5·99	−0·10
Jeypore	29·596	ENE	6	88·2	77·1	91	0·34	9·74	−9·59
Ajmere	29·659	E	6	84·9	76·6	99	0·37	7·97	−8·56
Deesa	29·587	WNW	8	92·8	73·9	70	1·55	14·81	−13·84
Ahmedabad	29·610	SW	3	89·1	74·6	94	3·11	11·35	−15·40
Bhuj	29·608	WNW	10	93·3	70·9	92	1·91	5·21	−6·51
Jamnagar	29·650	SSW	9	85·5	75·2	96	0·79	4·23	−14·83
Dwarka	29·642	SW	12	84·4	74·7	91	0·34	8·29	..
Rajkot	29·610	WSW	12	79·9	74·7	94	1·35	9·80	−12·71
Snowmagar									
Para	29·618	N	12	80·5	76·3	91	0·18	12·59	−0·99
Veraval	29·616	WSW	1	82·0	76·3	94	1·30	11·83	−0·78
Neemuch	29·585	SSW	19	83·0	72·0	82	1·96	22·26	−0·13
Indore	29·635	S	9	78·3	71·1	91	0·88	18·77	−3·47
Saugor	29·664	SSW	7	82·4	73·1	91	0·03	22·04	−14·00
Jubulpore	29·650	SE	6	84·4	73·6	86	..	25·82	−19·11
Hoshangabad	29·668	SW	7	85·7	75·2	89	0·01	21·20	−15·83
Khandwa	29·653	SW	10	85·7	75·6	82	0·01	24·02	×2·03
Raipur	29·601	SW	4	86·8	72·4	81	0·04	17·64	−15·94
Nagpur	29·7·5	SW	9	87·4	73·1	93	0·07	20·22	−12·04
Amraoti	29·702	WSW	10	85·8	73·2	75	0·39	20·64	−1·78
Akola	29·682	SW	7	87·5	73·3	78	0·03	19·23	−2·14
Surat	29·632	SW	7	81·5	77·1	89	1·02	35·95	×2·97
Malegaon	29·649	WSW	13	81·9	72·.	74	0·02	11·48	−1·6
Bombay	29·726	W	19	83·1	76·4	87	1·31	34·99	−24·42
Poona	29·735	W	19	84·6	70·9	86	0·12	13·51	−1·04
Ahmednagar	29·737	SW	19	83·8	71·4	84	...	7·89	−1·39
Aurangabad	29·699	SW	16	82·4	68·7	81	0·14	10·02	...
Sholapur	29·745	W	19	83·7	71·9	70	..	7·09	−0·62
Ratnagiri	29·737	W	10	84·0	73·0	91	0·48	60·96	−23·20
Bijapur	29·785	WSW	14	84·4	70·8	81	...	6·07	−1·55
Belgaum	29·789	SW	27	75·3	68·8	88	0·31	25·54	−6·59
Goa	29·817	W	9	87·0	74·9	87	1·97	82·49	+19·61
Karwar	29·824	WSW	5	84·2	75·0	93	0·55	11·34	+15·8
Mangalore	29·863	Calm	1	84·9	75·4	88	0·13	103·58	×10·9
Calicut	29·878	NE	3	85·7	73·0	88	0·37	76·29	−3·29
Cochin	29·881	W	..	81·8	77·1	95	0·04	67·55	+4·79
Bangalore	29·838	WSW	12	83·8	64·3	85	0·02	5·79	−6·19
Secunderabad	29·7·8	W	7	86·6	71·0	81	0·18	7·70	−11·44
Masulipatam	29·755	WNW	6	89·6	76·1	87	0·11	13·94	−3·30
Bellary	29·806	WSW	12	95·0	75·7	60	...	5·95	+0·43
Cuddapah	29·798	W	9	98·2	78·9	65	..	12·01	−0·53
Madras	29·785	W	7	91·5	78·5	67	..	7·86	×3·94
Coimbatore	29·810	WSW	7	91·4	72·6	76	..	6·41	×2·59
Trichinopoly	29·829	WSW	7	97·6	78·8	67	..	7·05	×0·33
Negapatam	29·817	SW	6	96·2	77·2	72	..	6·08	−0·55
Colombo	29·829	SSW	6	86·5	77·0	89	..	18·70	×2·13
Aden (27th)	29·603	SSW	7	94·8	82·8	79	...	0·00	−0·18

In columns "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1902.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

LITTLE importance is to be attached to President Roosevelt's latest utterance concerning the Monroe doctrine. He has recently been speaking on the subject of Trusts, and, according to yesterday's telegrams, has made a great sensation. One section of the U. S. public has denounced him as the destroyer of his party and another as a great and popular leader. Mr. Roosevelt evidently came to the conclusion that it was advisable to endeavour to reconcile the two parties, and hit upon the subject of the Monroe Doctrine as that most readily to serve his purpose. At a Maine township he has, we read, vigorously reaffirmed that doctrine and declared the preparedness of the United States to enforce it, determined that America shall no longer be a colonising ground for any European power. It must have been a ridiculous spectacle to any one but an American who only regards the European powers as a mere expression. No European power will feel the thunderbolt launched particularly at herself, for none contemplates establishing fresh colonies in the western hemisphere. Mont Pelee has joined in the fulmination. But while Mont Pelee has the power, temporarily at all events, to put a stop to the schemes of both mice and men, the United States has not, and no one, than Mr. Roosevelt himself, is more fully aware of that country's impotence to enforce that doctrine which no country in the eastern hemisphere accepts or recognises. In his inaugural message as president, Mr. Roosevelt made similar reference to the doctrine, and at that time, attaching more importance to the victory over Spain than any of his admirals or generals, told the people that the U. S. Navy could make their insistance upon the doctrine more than a subject of derision to whatever nation chose to disregard it. The "Monroe Doctrine" has become a parrot-cry in the States and will one day lead our cousins into trouble. Mr. Roosevelt has said that he "desires the peace which comes as of right to the just man armed, not the peace granted on terms of ignominy to a craven and a weakling." The just man armed, if also wise, does not as a rule hurl defiance at neighbours more powerful than himself. It is not long ago since our late Prime Minister reminded the American Ambassador that there is an older and greater North American power than the United States, and Mr. Roosevelt cannot but have remembered it when making his mock-heroic speech in Maine. What is to-day regarded as the Monroe Doctrine is not the Monroe Doctrine at all, and it is doubtful if any two members of the Congress would describe it alike. President Roosevelt's utterance gives it another new interpretation. Whereas the original idea was to reserve America for free governments and exclude the despotic system prevailing in various countries of Europe, Mr. Roosevelt declares that it means America shall no longer be a colonising ground for any European power. If that pronouncement means anything, it means that the States will prevent our further development of Canada and will arm to drive off immigrants from Newfoundland, Jamaica, the Falkland Islands, Guiana, the Bermudas, Honduras or any of the West India Islands; that he would drive the French out of Guadaloupe, Martinique, and Honduras, and the Dutch and all of us out of Guiana. But Mr. Roosevelt did not mean that the States were prepared for this enormous undertaking. In short he meant nothing by his outburst of spread-eagleism but to catch the ear of the mob—a permissible electioneering move on the part of a parliamentary candidate, but one wholly unworthy of the president of a great republic.

AN UP TO DATE PROPHET.

THE modern oracle is the newspapers and an individual who claims to be a new Messiah has so far realised the circumstances of the time has to become a journalist. It was Carlyle who hailed the "Able Editors" as the preachers of the new time and it is certain that if prophecy is not now a lost art it is only to be found in the columns of the journals of the day. That the newspaper prophet sometimes degenerates into a mere tipster detracts little from the estimation in which his vaticinations are held by large numbers of people; there are many by whom they are followed precisely for that reason; and it is therefore not surprising that a wise prophet desiring to gain the widest hearing for a new gospel should start a paper. We are informed by means of a document precipitated through the prosaic channel of the post that the promised "second coming of Christ" is an accomplished fact. "Christ," we are gravely told, "is come in the power and spirit of Jesus Christ, the son of Mary, and he has started a monthly paper ("Review of Religions") in English and Hindustani." The journalist Messiah is Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Quadian in the Punjab and he claims that he holds communication with God as did Moses, Christ and Mahomed. The Rev. Chas. Sheldon, the gifted author of "In His Steps", once essayed to show how Christ would edit a newspaper and succeeded in presenting an interesting journal for a brief period. Much more therefore should a prophet who realises the possibilities of modern journalism in the manner of Ghulam Ahmad be able to achieve success. But this claimant to Messianic distinction, who has shown such an admirable appreciation of the power of the newspaper to influence the multitude, fully realises that illiterate ignorance marches side by side with the literate. While the journal may appeal to the latter, he does not scorn the aid of miracles in impressing both. He prophesies and cures the sick by prayer though we are carefully informed that, unlike the rival Messiah Alexander Dowie of Chicago, he does not disallow the use of medicines. The most remarkable fact about Ghulam Ahmad, however, is that he preaches that Christ did not expire on the Cross, that he was taken down in a swoon and subsequently migrated to Kashmir where, he asserts, the tomb of Christ still exists. In Srinagar there is an ancient sepulchre which the natives call the tomb of a Prince and Prophet who, tradition declares, came there 1900 years ago and called himself Issa Sahib and Use Asuf. This tomb has been the subject of much discussion and it has been held by Christian writers that probably a disciple of Christ reached Kashmir and died there. But those who support the theory of Ghulam Ahmad on this subject find support for it in the fact that a number of towns in Kashmir bear the names of old towns in Palestine, which is believed to indicate that an immigration of Jews had taken place. A peculiar significance is found in the name Use Asuf, one of the titles given to the "Prince and Prophet." Asuf, it is pointed out, is a Hebrew word meaning collector or gatherer; and the main mission of Christ was to gather the ten lost tribes of Israel which had been scattered by the Assyrian King Sargon and Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon. The believers in this theory naturally agree with the Russian Nicholas Notovitch who some years ago created a sensation by his "Unknown life of Christ. Notovitch claimed that he had found proofs in Thibetan monastries that Christ had visited Thibet in his early years, but while agreeing that part of his life was spent in that country the followers of Ghulam Ahmad hold that Christ must have visited Thibet after the event of Calvary. As a theory all this is interesting enough though, of course, it is scouted by all Christians. Ghulab Ahmad and his teaching have, however, created some seasation among Mahomedans in the Punjab. It will be remembered that somewhat over a year ago, when Bishop Lefroy was holding great arguments with the moulvies at Lahore the Bishop declined to hold controversy with the alleged prophet. The position of the Bishop was easy enough to understand. It was that of one who refused to argue with a false prophet; for however able and skilful the Mirza may be, his claims to be the promised Messiah are, of course, only subject for ridicule and mockery. The Bishop's refusal was however, otherwise interpreted by the disciples of the new prophet and it is probable that like every other prophetic impostor he will find a big enough following to believe in him.

THE LESSONS OF SEVEN MONSOONS.

MR. W. L. DALLAS, Scientific Assistant to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, has just published an instructive addition to the "Indian Meteorological Memoirs" in which he deals with the Meteorological History of the seven monsoon seasons, 1893-99, in relation to Indian rainfall. Between 1893 and 1899, he says, the Department to which he belongs collected and collated daily barometer, wind and weather observations for the whole Trades-Monsoon area. From these daily observations he was enabled in 1900 to deduce a series of normal values for the whole area, and by means of these charts of normal values he was in a position to undertake a discussion of the failure of the monsoon rains in India in 1899. This failure of the monsoon rainfall was therein attributed to the deflection of the South-East Trade winds to South Africa, and to the determination of rainfall to that area at the expense of India. It was, however, at the time pointed out that the variations of the surface air movements from the normal were exceedingly slight and appeared inadequate to explain the large failure of the rains over India in 1899. The results were far from conclusive, and Mr. Dallas therefore determined to investigate in detail the whole seven monsoon periods from 1893 to 1899. From the evidence of the observations discussed it is concluded that the explanation of the failure of the 1899 monsoon rains, as put forward in a former official discussion of that episode, was incorrect. There does not, judging from the available data, appear to have been any deflection of the South-East Trades current towards South Africa on that occasion, and it is argued from the evidence of the observations contained in the present investigation, that the excess of rain over South Africa and the failure of the rain over India were a common result of a rapid rise of pressure over the whole Trades-Monsoon area due to the completion of a long period pressure oscillation of large amplitude within the short space of a few months. Following this reasoning through the other six monsoon seasons dealt with in this investigation, Mr. Dallas tells us the same relation will be found to exist, and it appears to Mr. Dallas to follow from a consideration of the whole subject that the variations in the rainfall over the whole Trades-Monsoon area, were, in their main features during the seven seasons under discussion, a function of the pressure oscillations, the signs of the rainfall variations changing at the line of the Equator. Thus, he holds, it follows that years of very excessive rainfall, as well as years of very deficient rainfall, either in India, or in the South-East Trades region or in any other part of the Trades-Monsoon area, may and do occur without any material alteration in the direction and velocity of the surface air currents. It is not intended to represent this conclusion as anything new or novel, Mr. Dallas explains, but merely an extension and amplification of the conclusions stated in Mr. Eliot's paper, that a south-west monsoon period which is included in the rising portion of a long period oscillation is generally one of deficient rainfall and a south-west monsoon period which is included in the falling portion of a long period oscillation is usually one of increased or excessive rain. We do not know if the result of Mr. Dallas's observations may be the more accurate prognostication of monsoons. If so their preparation will not have been labour in vain.

THE MARKHAM FIASCO.

THERE have been many side issues to the war in South Africa, which to the parties concerned have been of far greater import than the great question of the war itself. Politicians have waxed opprobrious over it; many have completely ruined their political career owing to the attitude they have taken up on it, and others who were comparatively unknown have sprung into fame—or perhaps it would be better to say notoriety—as a result of it. Of this latter class two very notable instances come to mind at once—"Colonel" Lynch and Mr. Markham. And whilst it would be totally unfair and altogether invidious to class Mr. Markham with the individual who, not finding the tongue a sufficiently telling weapon, took up the cudgels against his native land in real and sober earnest, yet it is quite certain that both gentlemen have sought fame and found only notoriety. There is this much to be said of the member for Mansfield. He is a man of conscience; perhaps in his own way he is eloquent—at any rate he is capable of deep emotions and of the art of expressing them. But nothing save the sheerest flagrancy would have warranted that famous expression of Mr. Markham's made upon the floor of the House of Commons last year in his denunciation of Messrs. Wernher Beit and Co. as "thieves and swindlers." It is not necessary to endeavour to vindicate the attitude of the class described as capitalists during the War. It is sufficient to say that such opprobrium seems un-English and unworthy. If it had been substantiated and substantiated to the letter—as it should have been to warrant its use—even then one would have found it difficult to forgive Mr. Markham. But after all we can hardly blame him when looking to the attitude taken up by the British electorate on the question. Challenged to make the same offensive statement on a public platform where he could not plead privilege, Mr. Markham immediately went down to Mansfield and, surrounded by prominent political supporters, made a somewhat dry and quite inoffensive speech to a large audience consisting mainly of the agricultural element. The oration lasted over two hours and it was listened to with anxious anticipation. It was concluded with a circumstantial repetition of the epithets he had flung at Messrs. Wernher Beit and Co. from the House of Commons. The meeting cheered itself hoarse, and then went home highly delighted with what they had heard, with Mr. Markham, and with things in general, and determined that he should be their representative in the House as long as he desired that honour. At any rate, that is the feeling if we may gather anything from the enthusiastic manner in which the vote of confidence was carried. Mr. Markham pledged himself to substantiate his statement. He has not done so. He has "unreservedly withdrawn" the "unfounded charges" made in the Commons and before his constituents. How flatly this falls after the florid eloquence of a year ago. Mr. Markham has advertised himself and his constituency to the ends of the earth. What will his constituency have to say of him now? Will the enthusiasm of that meeting—historical in Mansfield—be again realised when Mr. Markham appears before his electors?

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

ANOTHER slight increase in the mortality of the city of Bombay is reported for the week ended Tuesday last, the figure mounting from 43·5 to 44·9 per thousand per annum. This was again due to excessive mortality from pulmonary diseases, and may be accounted for by the unusual climatic conditions which have prevailed. The health of the city, mainly owing to the decline in the virulence of the plague epidemic, is far better than was the case during the same period of last year, when the rate was 57·36 and 856 deaths were registered. Compared with the mean for the past five years the figures are still more encouraging, the average death-rate being as high as 66·1 and the average total of deaths over a thousand. In all the districts, namely, Mandvi, Dhobi Talav, Bhuleshwar, Tarwadi, second Nagpada, and Kamathipura, where mortality was highest, respiratory diseases were mainly responsible for the increased figures. In Tarwadi and second Nagpada, strange to say, the high figures were to no little extent caused by a surprisingly large number of deaths from senile decay. This was of course a mere coincidence, but it would indicate that at any rate some people find that the conditions of life in these rather unhealthy districts do not necessitate impaired vitality. The death-rate in Mandvi was 77·82 per thousand and this was due as much to the half-dozen deaths from plague which were recorded there as to any other cause. In the other districts mentioned rates of over 60 were returned. In the Market which has for some time, judging by the death rate, been a very unhealthy locality, a figure which was as low as 31 was recorded. During the week there were only three deaths from plague in the district, and the outbreak of diarrhœa noticed last week has entirely disappeared. On the whole, the Hindus suffered far more than any other community, but the Mahomedans, in relation to their number, suffered most severely in reference to diseases of the lungs. There were only two deaths amongst Europeans. The number of plague deaths was 35, a figure which was identical with that of the previous week. When compared with the total of deaths in the same week of last year, which was 201, this is highly encouraging. As already indicated the number of deaths from diseases of the chest was unusually heavy—the figure being 229, more than a third of the total number of deaths during the week and higher than was the case in the corresponding period of last year when the the total was also abnormally high. There were 80 deaths from fevers of all kinds—practically the same as in the previous week—but a big improvement upon last year's total. Leaving the mortality from respiratory diseases and phthisis out of the question, it may again be said that the health of the city is fairly satisfactory.

THE Australian papers consider it highly probable that Bishop Weldon will be nominated Bishop of Melbourne; but private advices from Home state that he has refused the See.

MR. H. LIONEL FORTINGTON DIMMOCK, the eldest son of Lieut. Col. H. P. Dimmock, I. M. S., Acting Principal of the Grant Medical College has passed the examination for entrance to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Mr. Dimmock was at Clifton College, and has lately been tutored by Mr. Allen, Londwater, Westgate-on-Sea, Kent.

A WRITER in "Cassier's Magazine" strongly upholds the British computation of weights and measures, as superior to the metric system. He believes that the more it is studied, with the measuring rule in hand, the more it will become apparent that the English system of linear measurements is wonderfully adapted, by its variety, to the various uses to which it is put by the dominant industrial race that invented it. No doubt it involves some inconvenience in the office; but it is typical of the spirit of its inventors that this defect is lightly considered if it is the price paid for greater convenience in practical application.

A HISTORY OF THE MORMONS.

IT is a curious fact that hitherto no attempt has been made to write a history of Mormonism on scientific lines. Mr. Linn points out in his preface to the book under review that we have had to rely either on the biased histories of the Mormons themselves or on the equally biased exposures of former members of their body. His work is an honest attempt to get at the truth of one of the most amazing phenomena of the present time—the flourishing condition of a large and increasing society which to the outsider seems to be based on the most transparent imposture and superstition. That Mormonism has succeeded in attracting believers to such strange doctrines as it upholds Mr. Linn is right in saying is not the real miracle. False prophets everywhere and at all times succeed in finding adherents. "The miracle," he says, "is to be sought in the fact of Mormonism succeeding in establishing and keeping together in a republic like ours a membership who acknowledge its supreme authority in politics as well as in religion, and who form a distinct organization which does not conceal its purpose to rule over the nation." From this point of view his history, though written with little literary skill, is instructive and certainly of the greatest interest.

JOSEPH SMITH'S "REVELATION."

The founder of the Mormon sect was an ignorant ne'er-do-well, Joseph Smith by name. Mr. Linn has collected contemporary accounts of his family and the occupations of his early years which will leave very little doubt in the mind of an unprejudiced reader as to the sort of man he was. He was born in 1805, and was the fourth son of a poor couple of the farming class who were regarded by their neighbours as shiftless and untrustworthy. Joseph Smith's chief characteristics seem to have been indolence, untruthfulness, and the possession of a fertile imagination. "He was known," says an early acquaintance, "as a romancer of the first water." He was also ragged and ignorant, and in short, he and his father were considered as "entirely destitute of moral character, and addicted to vicious habits." Early in his youth Joseph Smith professed to be able to "locate hidden riches," and so worked on the credulity of his neighbours that he was enabled to make money by trumping up the most ridiculous stories of his capabilities in this respect. It is not quite certain when he first announced the discovery of the buried Bible engraved on golden plates which is the charter of Mormonism. His own statements varied; but the account of the revelation of the book by an angel, now received by the Mormons and published in his autobiography, was certainly not elaborated until considerably later. Nobody was allowed to see the book, Smith asserting that "no man but him could look upon it and live." When an impetuous neighbour tore off the canvas in which it was said to be concealed and discovered a large tile brick, Smith gravely asserted that he had been sold by a trick of his. We cannot go into the details that Mr. Linn has collected about the way in which the story grew and Smith's pretensions expanded with it. He publishes a facsimile of the characters on the engraved plates from the Book of Mormon. In the words of Professor Anthon, to whom the characters were submitted at the time as "Egyptian hieroglyphics," they "had evidently been prepared by some person who had before him at the time a book containing various alphabets."

Greek and Hebrew letters, crosses and flourishes, Roman letters inverted, or placed sideways, were arranged and placed in perpendicular columns, and the whole ended in a rude delineation of a circle, divided into various compartments, decked with various strange marks, and evidently copied after the Mexican Calendar, given by Humboldt, but copied in such a way as not to betray the source whence it was derived.

THE BOOK OF MORMON.

The Book of Mormon contains, besides its theology, a good deal of what the Mormons claim to be divinely-revealed history. There can be no reasonable doubt that this was adapted by Sidney Rigdon from an historical romance by Solomon Spaulding, the manuscript of which had fallen into his hands. There is evidence also to show that Rigdon invented the story of the revelation of the golden plates by an angel. The Book of Mormon as originally published was full of mistakes in "chronology, grammar, biography, and Bible history." The latest edition contains more than three thousand changes, but the original edition is in evidence to show on what an illiterate farrago of nonsense the Mormon faith was founded.

In 1829, the new Bible being nearly ready for publication, Smith and a fellow-translator, Cowdery, announced that St. John the Baptist had appeared to them and ordained them as priests of the new Church. Before a year had passed there were three branches and about seventy members. Smith received "revelations" in abundance, including one which appointed himself to sort of papacy of the new organisation, one which directed its members to support him, and another which directed the "Church" to be removed from Palmyra (where Smith's character was thoroughly known) to Ohio. If a "revelation" ventured on prophecy and turned out to be incorrect, it was announced to be "of the devil," and the "Church" was apparently quite satisfied with this explanation.

In Oct., 1830, the Mormon missionaries settled at Kirtland, in Ohio, and in a few months Smith joined them there. They soon began to attract converts. In six months they had a thousand adherents, and nearly all the males were sent all over the country to proselytise. The story of these early days, as told by Mr. Linn and amply coroborated by contemporary evidence, is so extraordinary as to be almost incredible. One would say that such clumsy deceivers were hardly likely to retain their hold over their dupes, and, as a matter of fact, Smith's methods were publicly exposed early in 1832, and there were many secessions. He and Rigdon were tarred and feathered by some of those who had found them out. At Kirtland the Mormons undertook various business enterprises and speculations, which resulted in the arrest of Smith and Rigdon, who were convicted of violating the banking law. They then fled further westward to Missouri. The "church" remained behind to some extent, and still exists as a sect, although it has now no connection with the great Mormon body.

We have no space to follow Mr. Linn through his account of the successive migrations of the Mormons westward, the grave disturbances which their presence in various places occasioned, and their expulsion from one after the other. Smith kept his ascendency throughout, and in 1844 was actually a candidate for the Presidency of the United States; but this arch imposter was killed in the same year, before it could be seen what political influence the now large body of Mormons possessed. He was in prison on a charge of treason in levying war against the State, for the disturbances had already almost reached the pitch of civil war, and he and his brother were shot dead during an attack upon the gaol.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The story now concerns itself with the headship of Brigham Young, a man of no superior education to Smith, but of iron will power. The chief Mormon settlement at the time of Smith's death was at Nauvoo, and a wild state of crime and license brought about at last the expulsion of the Mormons. In 1846 began the long march westward, which ended at Utah, where the present Mormon capital, Salt Lake City, is established. The account of the early days of the settlement is full of crime and bloodshed, and all manner of wickedness. It is a horrible story, and one cannot avoid a feeling of amazement at the flourishing state of a society founded on doctrines which led to such practices as those which the Mormons have been proved guilty of. The institution of polygamy by which they are chiefly known was not elaborated until a comparatively late stage of their existence. In fact, one of Smith's early "revelations" condemned it. But the practice seems to have existed before the institution was promulgated, and it is, of course, responsible for much of the wickedness of which the Mormons are proved to have been guilty in the early days.

We have only touched on a few points of Mr. Linn's careful narrative. We must refer our readers to his book itself for an account of the progress of the settlement at Utah, the proselytising in this country, the Mormon "War," the Mountain Meadows Massacre, the fight between the Mormons and Congress over the question of polygamy, and the present status and political aims of the Mormon body. The history of Mormonism is one of the most extraordinary that has ever been written, and Mr. Linn has written it with fairness and, on the whole, with ability.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S CRUISE.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

His Majesty landed at Brodick in the Isle of Arran and drove across the Island. It is stated that he is thoroughly restored to health.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

DECLARATION BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

EUROPE WARNED OFF.

President Roosevelt speaking at Augusta, Maine, vigorously reaffirmed the Monroe doctrine and declared the preparedness of the United States to enforce it. He said America will no longer be a colonising ground for any European Power.

[Mr. President Roosevelt's message to Congress, on his succession to Mr. Cleveland (Dec. 3), the Monroe doctrine was insisted on as the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of all nations of the two Americas.]

FURTHER ERUPTIONS IN MARTINIQUE.

MONT PELEE AGAIN ACTIVE.

Mont Pelee is again in violent eruption.

THE KING OF ITALY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

CORDIAL RECEPTION.

King Emmanuel of Italy has arrived at Potsdam. He was received by the Emperor, the Crown Prince, and three other sons. Count von Bulow and Count von Waldersee were also present. The Monarchs repeatedly embraced. They drove to the palace and were cheered by the crowds.

THE WERNHER, BEIT LIBEL ACTION.

MR. MARKHAM APOLOGISES.

Mr. Markham, M. P., whose appeal to the House of Lords was mentioned on the 22nd of July, has sent a letter to Messrs. Wernher, Beit and Company in which he unreservedly withdraws the unfounded charges made in Parliament on the 19th March 1901, and subsequently repeated to his constituents. He expresses sincere regret and Messrs. Wernher Beit and Co. have accordingly with drawn their action.

CRICKET.

Yorkshire has beaten Kent by nine wickets. Somersetshire has beaten Surrey by three wickets. Warwickshire has beaten Gloucestershire by six wickets. The Australians have beaten Middlesex by six wickets.

Lancashire versus Leicestershire has been drawn.

TENNIS IN AMERICA.

R. F. DOHERTY BEATEN.

Larned, the Holder of the Championship, has beaten R. F. Doherty, the challenger, in the Lawn Tennis Championship of America played at Newport to-day.

EARTHQUAKES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LOSS OF LIVES.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

A series of earthquakes has occurred in the Moro country in the Philippines near the American headquarters. Sixty natives have been killed but no Americans.

ITALIAN MILITARY SERVICE.

As the result of experiences gained during the Boer war, the Italian Minister for War proposes a reduction of military service to two years.

THE "CHRONICLE" AND INDIAN EDUCATION.

The "Chronicle" in discussing Indian Universities says that the Babu is not alone worthy of blame if he is incompetent and discontented, but that the system on which he is trained is largely responsible. The paper strongly advocates that residential arrangements be made and a healthy corporate life be provided for as at Aligarh, enabling the Principal and Staff to leave their own stamp upon the students' characters.

GREAT MILITARY RIDE FROM BRUSSELS TO OSTEND.

The great military ride from Brussels to Ostend of 82 1-2 miles has been won by a Frenchman in 415 minutes. Frenchmen also secured the chief places. The horse of the only Englishman competing expired 500 yards from the goal.

THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE "TIMES" AND THE GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 28.

An "Englishman" special cablegram, dated London, the 26th inst., states :—

The "Times" in announcing that the Imperial Exchequer will bear the cost of entertaining the Indian representatives says :—It is almost humiliating to have to congratulate the Government on such an elementary recognition of the duties of imperial hospitality.

EARL CADOGAN.

MARQUISATE DECLINED.

An "Englishman" cablegram states :—

The "World" announces that Earl Cadogan was offered a Marquisate, but refused to take it.

PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF MR. LECKY, M. P.

An "Englishman" special cablegram states :—

It is reported that Mr. Lecky, M. P. for Dublin University, resigns his seat at the end of October. A contest is very probable.

THE PROJECTED NUSHKI RAILWAY.

COST OF THE SCHEME.

AN EARLY BEGINNING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, AUGUST 28.

A press communique issued to-day gives particulars of the Nushki Railway which is now to be commenced by taking in hand the boring of Spezand tunnel, 2,600 feet long and also a heavy work in Sheik Wasil gorge, at the cost of about 4 3-4 lakhs during the current year.

These works will give immediate access to the Sharod plain and will enable the remainder of the line, which is to be 82 miles long, to be completed hereafter with speed and economy.

The total estimated cost is about 70 lakhs.

The line passes through three mountain barriers, namely, the Chiltan, Mashlak, and the southern end of Khwaja Amran, which separate the Quetta plain from the Nushki plain by the intermediate steps of the Mastang and Sharod plains. Through these mountain ranges the work is heavy and a good permanent formation is provided for; otherwise the country is comparatively easy and a surface line only is at present included.

The line is at first to be a light one but will be capable of being brought hereafter up to the standard of the other frontier railways. The works now to be commenced are the only heavy ones in the first fifty miles, and as soon as they are negotiated there will be no difficulty in at once carrying out the line to that distance.

THE FAMINE.

NUMBERS ON RELIEF INCREASING.

The people continue to crowd on to famine relief works in Western India, the improvement in the situation, caused by recent rain, not having yet commenced to make itself felt.

In the returns of this week the figures show increases of 54,636 in the Bombay Presidency; 4,975 in Baroda; and 2,941 in Ajmer; thus raising the total under relief throughout India to 566,109.

JAPANESE GENERAL ON TOUR.

General Fukushima has left Ceylon for Bombay whence he proceeds to Bangalore, afterwards visiting Simla.

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DEAD GENERAL AND KRUGER.

UNSURRENDERED RIFLES.

AGITATION IN CAPE COLONY.

COLOMBO, AUGUST 28.

The Australian papers state that the body of Lucas Meyer has been embalmed and the remain will be removed to Pretoria.

Lucas Meyer, in his last interview with Mr Kruger, disabused the latter's mind of the idea that the terms of the Boer surrender included a secret clause.

Twenty-five thousand Boer rifles have not yet been given up.

Sir W. Hely Hutchinson, Governor of the Cape, has appealed to the representative Boers to be more moderate in their language. The utterances of Mr. Bosman and other ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church he alluded to with regret.

Botha and Delarey are to be members of the Legislative Council of the Transvaal.

Hundreds of Boers intend settling in Madagascar Senussi and Central Africa.

Mr. Steyn recommends sincere loyalty to Great Britain.

The New Zealand ladies have formed a guild to care for the graves of New Zealanders in South Africa.

THE "SILVER KING'S" WILL.

The will of Mr. J. W. Mackay, the "Silver King" has been proved at ten millions sterling.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF FIJI.

Mr. C. Major, Attorney-General of the Windward Islands, has been appointed to succeed Sir Henry Berkely as Chief Justice of Fiji.

THE KHARTOUM COLLEGE.

Lord Kitchener opens the Khartoum College in November.

DEATH OF A CRICKETER.

G. F. Vernon, the cricketer, who visited Australia in 1887, is dead.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 28.

Lieutenant Cant, Riding Master of the 4th Dragoons, has applied to retire.

2nd-Lieutenant Orton, 4th Bombay Rifles, joins the 39th Garhwalis.

In the general orders on signalling and inspection for the past year, the Commander-in-Chief describes the efficiency of cavalry and infantry as satisfactory having regard, in the case of several infantry battalions, to the fact that signallers were detailed with drafts despatched to South Africa.

The Royal Garrison Artillery, however, come in for adverse criticism, the Commander-in-Chief drawing attention to the fact that out of 27 batteries and companies only thirteen attained satisfactory figure of merit.

Units selected for commendation are the 42nd and 75th companies, Garrison Artillery; 20th Hussars; 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers; 2nd Connaught Rangers; 2nd Royal Sussex; and 3rd Rifle Brigade.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

OXFORD L. I. vs. TELEGRAPH.

A match was played last evening on the Cooperage in connection with the Bombay League between the teams of the Oxford L. I. and the Telegraph Club. In the first half the Oxfords had all the play and put on two goals. In the second half they again put on pressure. Quarter of an hour before time the game developed into a farce, the players being unable to see the ball for more than a few yards, and the match being finished in almost total darkness. The Oxfords scored three times, the last goal being the simplest possible, the ball being headed towards the goal and rolling through without being preserved by the goal keeper.

The game ended :—

Oxford L I	5 goals.
Telegraph	0 nil.

The following is the League Table up to date :—

	P	W	L	D	Pts
Oxford L I	12	10	0	2	22
R A (Colaba)	12	9	0	3	21
Bombay Rovers	12	6	3	3	15
Bombay Gymkhana	11	3	5	3	9
Telegraph Club	10	2	6	2	6
B Y A	10	2	8	0	4
H M S Magdala	12	1	10	1	3

THE RAILWAY SMASH AT BANGALORE.

THE INQUEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 28.

The jury who sat on the inquest on the six bodies recovered from Saturday's train wreckage returned verdict that death was due to an accident under the circumstances already telegraphed.

The official enquiry, however, is still sitting.

THE PLAGUE.

A recrudescence of plague is threatening again in Bangalore. Yesterday 25 cases were reported of which 5 occurred in the Eleventh Coorg Infantry lines, and 4 in the Third Madras Lancers lines. The disease is also rapidly increasing in Mysore City.

GOLF AT POONA.

POONA, AUGUST 28.

The heavy rain of yesterday interfered greatly with play in the Bogey Handicap for the Honourable Mr. Monteath's prize in the golf competition. Mr. Morison won the prize.

The following are the results :—Mr. Morison, 2 up; Colonels Carter and Onslow, all even; Messrs Fischer and Young, 1 down; Colonel Fooks and Major Walker, 2 down; Mr. Scott, 4 down; Mr. Heating, 6 down.

MURDER OF A BANKER.

A NATIVE STATE SENSATION.

Dhondi Ganesh Purchit of Bhor State, who stood charged before Mr. Swifte, acting Political Agent, with the murder of a banker named Ganesh Balal Patwardhan on the 5th November last, was found guilty and sentenced to death, the sentence being subject to confirmation by the Government.

CEREMONIAL VISITS BY LORD NORTHCOTE.

Lord Northcote paid visits to Sardar Nana Saheb Purandhare, Sardar Khan Bahadur Dastoor Hoshang Jamasji, Shrimate Tai Saheb Dafle, and Raja Sahbusing Malegaonkar.

DEATH OF MAJOR BURLTON FROM ENTERIC FEVER.

POONA, AUGUST, 28.

Major R. D. Burlton, 2nd Madras Lancers, deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay Command, died early this morning at the Station Hospital, Wanchwrie. The deceased came from England in June last after the expiration of a year's leave and took over his duties from Major Wealleus who had been acting for him. He was taken with fever and was attended by Colonel Bull whilst staying in Connaught Hotel, but had to be removed on the 14th instant to hospital when it was found he was dangerously ill with enteric fever.

The deceased's brother, on duty at Chakrata, was telegraphed and arrived in time to see him before his death.

The deceased belonged to the Staff Corps; he received his first appointment in the Bedfordshire Regiment and served in the Burma campaign of 1885-86 when he was mentioned in despatches and received a medal and clasps. His funeral will take place to-morrow.

CRICKET AT POONA.

GARRISON CLASS vs. ROYAL SCOTS.

A cricket match played by the Garrison Class versus the Royal Scots on the Gymkhana ground resulted in a win by the Scots. The following were the scores :—

GARRISON CLASS.

Grover b. Smales	2
Burton c. and b. Manners	11
Lumsden b. Smales	0
Woodhouse c. Smales b. Manners	14
Jones c. Drysdale b. Manners	0
George c. and b. Manners	3
Scott c. and b. Manners	5
Terry b. Wilson	9
Knox b. Wilson	2
Smalt b. Wilson	6
Burton not out	0
Extras	2
Total	54

ROYAL SCOTS.

Drysdale not out	82
Manners c. Jones b. Lumsden	7
Lce Corp. Martin c. Burton b. Grover	24
Scott b. Grover	18
Capt. Davie c. Woodhouse b. Grover	14
Sergt. Wilson b. Grover	9
Marshall c. Lumsden b. Grover	6
Sergt. Hiddard c. Grover b. Lumsden	0
Sergt. Cliffs, Pte. Smales	did not bat
Extras	11
Total	162

SPORTS AT KIRKEE.

POONA, AUG. 28.

The Royal Field Artillery, stationed at Kirkee, held their monthly sports this afternoon. A fairly good gathering of Poona and Kirkee society was present, including Lord Northcote. The weather was favourable and the programme was most attractive.

The Driving Competition was won by the 40th Field Battery, the other teams competing were the 45th and the 29th battery.

The musical ride by men selected from each battery was remarkably good, the horses performing various feats to time marked by the music.

The musical drive by the 29th and the 45th batteries was gone through but was marked by an accident, the horse of driver Stockers throwing its rider clean off. The driver escaped unhurt but the horse received slight bruises..

DELHI DURBAR.

FOOTBALL AND HOCKEY TOURNAMENTS.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The following officers have been nominated on the Bombay Command Committee for the Coronation Football and Hockey Tournaments which will take place at the Delhi Durbar. Major Legh, 16th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed president; Captain Holbrook, deputy assistant adjutant general, and Captain Short, deputy assistant adjutant general Royal Artillery, are also members. The entries of the teams competing closes on the 21st proximo.

The district committee is composed of Major Legh, president, Captain Davie, Royal Scots, and a captain from the Artillery stationed at Kirkee.

DEATH OF LIEUT. BUTT, I. M. S.

Lieut. G. B. Butt, I. M. S., Staff Surgeon, Malakand Force, died at the Malakand hospital this morning, 28th instant, from dysentry.

THE PROGNOSTICATED EARTHQUAKES.

MR. C. MICHIE SMITH, Government Astronomer, writes to the "Madras Mail" from Kodaikanal :—"The prediction of a severe earthquake at the end of the month has had such an extraordinary effect on the people of this District that I venture to ask you to give me a little of your space to express as strongly as I can my belief that no reliance whatever should be placed on such a forecast. My excuse for doing so must be that a number of persons, both Europeans and natives, have appealed to me on the subject. The feeling of terror is evidently real, and though I cannot hope that my opinion will affect the masses, I think it may be of some use to declare my conviction that in the present stage of our knowledge of earthquakes it is absolutely impossible to predict for any considerable length of time beforehand when an earthquake will occur at any definite place. I would even go so far as to say that the probability against the accuracy of such a prediction was at least 1,000 to 1. Earthquakes of sufficient intensity to affect seismometers at a distance occur, on an average, in some part of the world about twice a week; but since the great earthquake at Guatemala on the 19th April and the consequent volcanic eruptions in the West Indies, such shocks have been much less frequent than usual. Small earthquakes, and even some of considerable local intensity like those of Solonica and Bunder Abbas—both recorded here—have been experienced, but the frequency and intensity have both been less than usual; so that one may naturally conclude that the Guatemala earthquake and the West Indian eruptions acted as a sort of safety valve to the earth, and so lessened the risk of such an overwhelming shock as has been predicted. Might I also point out that the South of India is not a very likely theatre for any such earthquake? Small shocks such as those of the 8th February, 1900, may be expected from time to time, but there is nothing in the recent geological history of this region to suggest the probability of a great earthquake. This part of India seems to have had an exceptionally long period of quiescence, and the time may come when it will suffer from seismic disturbances on a large scale; but so far there are no indications of the approach of such a time."

A Hindu correspondent writes on the same subject :—"Apropos of the prediction of the Dindigul astrologer, that there will be an earthquake on the night of the 30th or 31st instant, it is interesting to recall a story current in Bengal. In the days when the Nawab of Murshedabad ruled over parts of Bengal, as Viceroy of the Emperor of Delhi, an earthquake occurred causing immense loss in life and property. Some one of his courtiers having suggested to him that all this loss could have been prevented if there had been timely warning of the earthquake, the Nawab is said to have sent for the astrologers at the Court of the Hindu Rajah of Krishnagger and ordered them to say when the next earthquake would occur. They told him that astrology dealt with heavenly bodies solely, and as an earthquake concerned the earth, they knew no way of predicting it. The Nawab would not believe them; so he threw them into jail, threatening that if they did not give him a prediction within a certain period, they would be beheaded. Hearing of this the Court jester, by name Gopal, paid them a visit and offered to get them out of their trouble provided they acknowledged him as their "guru." One can realise how very difficult it must have been for these aristocratic Brahmins to make up their minds to accept a low-born jester as their guru. But prudential considerations prevailed in the end. And their decision being communicated to him, Gopal set about persuading the Nawab that the astrologers' inability to predict an earthquake was not feigned but real. 'These Brahmins burn their dead, Nawab Sahib,' said he 'Thus the dead become smoke, ashes, and dust and ascend the heavens; and from there they are able to see what will happen over the earth. This knowledge they communicate to their living kinsmen, who foretell it to others. But how can they know what will happen underground? The Mahomedans bury their dead; and so the Mullas alone can predict an earthquake.' Thus argued Gopal; and the argument so impressed the Nawab, it is said that he forthwith ordered the release of the astrologers."

BOMBAY SERVICES.

The following appointments take effect on the return to duty of Mr. J. E. Down, Inspector-General of Police :—Mr. R. MacFier to be District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum. Mr. G. N. R. Lambert, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dharwar. Mr. W. M. F. Clarke, to act as District Superintendant of Police, Poona, pending further orders.

The term of the appointment of Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, I.C.S., as additional District Magistrate in the district of Ahmedadad, is extended for a further period of three months.

Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., on relief, becomes Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Assistant Agent for Sardars in the Deccan.

Mr. C. C. Dutt, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Bijapur, is granted an extension by four days of the privilege leave of absence for six weeks allowed to him.

Mr. A. W. G. Chuckerbutty, I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. E. Lawrence, B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S., on relief, is appointed Collector of Belgaum, and member and President of the Local Board.

Mr. R. C. Brown, I.C.S., on relief, becomes Assistant Collector, Belgaum.

Mr. J. Kenyon becomes member of the Karachi Port Trust in place of Mr. C. Percy Jones, resigned.

Mr. J. McNeill, I.C.S., is appointed additional Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act for the purposes of the Bombay Improvement Trust.

Mr. E. O. Mawson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is granted furlough, on the ground of ill-health, for two years from 30th August.

Mr. H. O. B. Shoubridge, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, is appointed Under Secretary to Government, vice Mr. Mawson.

Mr. H. Wray, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Acting Executive Engineer, Dharwar District, is appointed, pending other arrangements, Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Dharwar, vice Mr. Shoubridge, in addition to his own duties.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the R. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, afternoon, when Colonel A. S. Jayakar, I. M. S. (Retired), Vice-President, occupied the chair.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—

From London.—"Man" a monthly record of Anthropological Science, for July 1902.

From Sydney.—Science of Man and Journal of the Royal Anthropological Society of Australasia, No. 5, Vol. V. for July 1902.

Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy then read a paper on "Prarayam (i. e., suspension of Breath"), which will be published in the Society's Journal in due course.

Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

MR. DHUNJIBHOY BOMANJI'S GIFT.

We stated yesterday that Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji had presented several members of the Parsi XI, in the Presidency match, with Rs. 100 each as a mark of his appreciation of their performance in the match. The secretary of the Selection Committee informs us that the money was given to the players in order that they might purchase gold watches to serve as mementos of the match.

MR. WYNDHAM, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the course of a speech in the House of Commons, spoke of "the miasma of apprehension which penetrates to and paralyses every nerve centre of national life." The "Lancet" rebukes Mr. Wyndham in this sublime sentence :—"The Irish Secretary has been practically guilty of a pathological anachronism, for miasmata belong to the days when atmospheric and telluric influences were supreme, and a knowledge of nerve centres is modern." Mr. Wyndham, according to the "Lancet," ought to have said "the microbe of apprehension." After such a smashing rebuke—it reads almost like a surgical operation—Mr. Wyndham will not offend again.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipality, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya presiding.

"PAGADY" SYSTEM IN MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

The meeting resumed the debate on the Commissioner's letter regarding the leasing of stalls in the Arthur Crawford Markets on "pagady" system.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia had at the previous meeting moved the following proposition on the subject :—"That the Commissioner's letter, together with its accompaniments, regarding the leasing of stalls in the Arthur Crawford Markets on "pagady" system be referred to a committee for consideration and report."

To the above proposition Mr. S. D. Khote had moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner's letter be only recorded.

Dr K. E. Dadachanjee in continuing the debate remarked that the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola's speech had convinced him that no good purpose would be served by referring the matter to a committee, but he would at the same time condemn "pagady" system prevailing in the Municipal Market.

Mr J. B. Petit remarked that after hearing the lucid exposition of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim, he would advise Dr. Sukhia to withdraw his proposition, in favour of Mr. Khote's amendment. However, at the same time, he was strongly of opinion that the Market system required a thorough overhauling. The pernicious "pagady" system should be put down, because besides stifling fair competition, it was against the Act and the Market Bylaws. The system also deprived the Municipal coffers of some money. He thought Mr Khote's amendment should at present be passed and fresh motion be brought forward at some future meeting to enable them to examine the system now prevailing in the markets.

Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee did not agreed with the last speaker that the system had caused any loss to the Municipality. No case, he thought, had been made out for investigating the matter and he hoped the Corporation would use their good sense in not increasing the rents of the markets.

Mr. Hajee Yusuf said "pagady" system was a wholesome one. It was a beneficial system and was adopted by large landlords.

Dr. N. N. Katrak said, excluding the personal element from the matter, there was another part of the question which required to be considered. According to the Municipal Act two authorities were responsible for he management and supervision of the markets and they were the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee. The Commissioner had already given his views on the subject and he (the speaker) would advise the Corporation to suspend their judgment till they had heard the Standing Committee, who were about to go into the matter thoroughly.

Mr. James Macdonald protested against the members denouncing other people without giving the names. He advised Dr. Sukhia to withdraw his proposition, which was nothing short of a direct interference in the duties of the Commissioner and the Standing Committee. He thought the suggestion put forward by Dr. Katrak was a very wise one and the matter should be allowed to be settled by the Standing Committee.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil regretted that personalities should have been introduced in this matter. He supported Dr. Sukhia, who, he said, had rendered a valuable service to the Municipality, by bringing the matter to light.

The Municipal Commissioner in explaining the subject said the system was not universal as some of the members had stated, but it was confined to a few instances. He had already taken steps to stop the system by appointing a special officer to make inquiries into it and the result was that that officer found out twenty three cases in connection with the system. The members had overlooked the fact that he himself started an inquiry two years ago regarding this system and he thought the origin of the present case was due to the steps taken by him to stop it. The Corporation had already occupied three sittings in discussing over this unimportant matter and men of business would consider they were wasting the public time, and if they allowed such a state of things to go on, they would be making themselves ridiculous. (Hear, hear) He thought the most advisable course would be to refer the matter to the Standing Committee.

Mr. D. E. Watcha said after hearing the lucid explanation given by the Commissioner, apart from the convincing way in which the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim had dealt with the case, he would appeal to Dr. Sukhia to withdraw his motion. That it was a trumpery matter had been proved. If they allowed a matter like that to be discussed in that way, and waste their time, the Corporation would surely bring themselves into public contempt and ridicule. If the matter was referred to the Standing Committee, he was sure something good will come out.

Mr. A. F. Unvalla said a perusal of the correspondence would convince any member of the Corporation that the Acting Municipal Commissioner was absolutely justified in coming to the conclusion in the manner as he had done.

Dr Sukhia then replied on the debate. He had not finished his speech when, for want of quorum, the Corporation adjourned till 3 p. m. on Monday next.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

REPORTED RETIREMENT CONTRADICTED.

WE are asked to state that the rumours which have obtained currency to the effect that the Bishop of Bombay is about to retire, owing to ill health, are unauthorized and altogether premature. A change to England for a few months has been thought necessary, but his Lordship fully hopes to be able to return to his duties at the expiration of a brief term of leave.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

AT a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 19th instant, the Secretary submitted the Trustees' Resolution, dated 24th October 1901, sanctioning the estimate amounting to Rs. 1,011 for the ramps for No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, and directing that a report of the experience in working cargo with the ramps sanctioned should be awaited before sanctioning them for the other sheds on this subject the Engineer wrote on 12th August 1902, reporting that the ramps supplied for No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, are useful, that the rollers over the doors have proved rather weak and will in future have to be made stronger, and suggesting that the ramps might be made in one piece instead of two and the width reduced from 8 feet to 6 feet, which will reduce the cost of the ramps by Rs. 75 and increase that of the rollers by Rs. 10. He submits the following revised estimates amounting to Rs. 5,631 against Rs. 6,724 provided for in the current year's Budget.

Prince's Dock.—Shed E—Three ramps Rs. 333, Rollers over 15 doors Rs. 525—Rs. 861. Shed K—Three ramps Rs Rs 336. Rollers over 15 doors Rs. 560—Rs. 896. Shed I—Three ramps Rs. 333, Rollers over 21 doors Rs. 720—Rs. 1,053.

Victoria Dock.—Shed 7—8—Three ramps Rs. 672, Rollers over 46 doors Rs 1,380—Rs. 2,052. Shed 14—Three ramps Rs. 336, Rollers over 16 doors Rs. 480—Rs. 816. Total Rs. 5,631.

The Board passed the following resolution Sanctioned to the debit of the grant under Item 23 Section III. Prince's and Victoria Docks of the Budget—Slope stools for upper galleries of sheds.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT

	For week ending 19th Aug. 1902.	Total from 1st April to 19th Aug. 1902.	For week ending 18th Aug. 1901.	Total from 1st April to 18th Aug. 1901.
Vessels piloted into harbour	12	387	17	395
Do " out of " ...	12	395	16	401
Do transported	8	289	10	295
Do attended to	1	25	2	28
Do warped	—	17	2	17

POKER for unlimited stakes is said to have been played on the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" during her last outward voyage, and that one jackpot had contained no less a sum than 11,000 dols. According to the "Telegraph's" New York correspondent, the game had a sensational ending, which has given rise to the report that four of the players were professional cardsharpers. A big pot was being played for, and a goodly number of passengers were looking on, when somebody in the crowd raised the cry of cheating. Other passengers closed the doors of the room, this tending to show that a plan had been prearranged. The man who claimed to have discovered that cheating was in progress declared that unless four men whom he accused allowed the fifth player to take up his money, the captain would be called in. The quartet were so taken aback that, whether they were sharps or not, they submitted to the money being properly divided. It is suggested, says the correspondent, that some of the passengers, who considered that play for such high stakes was objectionable, took this method of breaking up the game, which, needless to say, was not resumed during the remainder of the trip.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

THE SEASON AT BADEN-BADEN.

THE SUMMER LIFE OF THE POPE.

THE KAISER AND THE CZAR.

PARIS, AUGUST, 7.

VISITORS—both in and out of health—are still fairly numerous at Baden-Baden, this being partly due to the coming races, since the "cure" season is practically on the wane. The native population is, however, jubilant on its own account, owing to the birth the other day at Schloss Salem of a princess to the Grand Ducal house, the young mother, Princess Max of Baden, being much beloved by high and low. Among the heterogeneous and cosmopolitan elements that make up the moving population in all such resorts as this, there is this year a signal scarcity of English. At the Hotel Stefani, for instance, from whence I write, our transatlantic cousins predominate, to our own extinction (very much so!), while "Amurrican" is the prevalent tongue spoken—by the local tradespeople indeed your connection with the States is taken for granted, and if you are a woman and enter a "drug store" the young man offers you chewing-gum as a matter of course. Hotel-keepers should have no reason to complain in Baden-Baden, for not only are all the main houses of the first hotels full, but overflowing into the annexes in what should be a most satisfactory way. Among notabilities just arrived at the Stefani are Prince and Princess Biron of Kurland, whose recent nuptials in Paris will still be fresh in every one's mind. Many names borne by those then present at the brilliant assembly in the "Temple d'Etoile," on July 29, have been, we might almost say "from time immemorial," associated intimately with the fortunes of Baden-Baden in its gayest days. From Baden-Baden to Triberg is not a "far cry," being only a matter of some three hours' rail; but oh, the difference! Although as to climate and hotel prices there is, perhaps, little to choose between the two beyond the fact that you certainly get more for your money in the more fashionable resort. Parents with quivers full, athletic youths, and the girl who thinks nothing of doing her ten miles a day, have made Triberg their own; and at the present moment they may be glad if, by wiring in advance, they secure as much as a temporary shake-down in a bathroom on arrival. The weather this last fortnight has, unfortunately, been very unsettled in both places, and the heavy clouds hanging over the hills of the Black Forest reduce the temperature somewhat to that of a Turkish bath. The "Munchener Kalender," however, foretells better days to come, and the "Munchener Kalender" is always right!

The Vatican correspondent of the "Giornale d'Italia" of Rome gives an interesting account of how the Pope spends his days in summer time. He is now in good health, and rises every morning at six. He says Mass in his private chapel, and then has breakast. Cattings from all the principal newspapers are brought to him, and he sees Cardinal Rampolla, with whom he discusses State affairs. Other audiences are granted until lunch. A siesta follows that meal, and then sometimes a drive in the gardens of the Vatican. At the entrance of the gardens is an exact reproduction of the Lourdes grotto, presented to his Holiness by a group of Frenchmen. Beyond is an old tower, which formed part of the walls of Leo IV.'s garden. Close to this tower is a small pavilion built by the present Pope, when he formerly spent the hot hours of the day during summer, sometimes dining there with a few friends. This summer, however, he has not yet entered it. On the ceiling of the principal room is a representation of the firmament, with electric lamps for each star. Near the pavilion is the vineyard planted by the Pope's orders; no one, save his Holiness and one gardener, is allowed to enter it. The wine produced is not very good, and is sold cheap to the inferior Vatican officials. There are few flowers in the gardens, and none of them rare. The Pope is carried from his apartments to his carriage in a sedan chair, going down the Scala Papale, through the Loggia and the rooms decorated by Raphael, and then downstairs into the gardens. The carriage is drawn by a pair of black Hungarian horses, presented to him by the Bishop of Osnabruck. The Cameriere Secreto who happens to be on duty sits opposite his Holiness. An officer of the Guardie Nobili rides beside the carriage, and two others follow. The drive lasts about three-quarters of an hour, during which the carriage is generally stepped over, so that the Pope may get out and walk a few steps. He seizes the occasion to talk to the Guardie Nobili, asking them about their families, and telling them anecdotes of his past life. After the drive the Pope reads, looks over some of his old poems, or composes new ones. Sometimes Monsignor Angeli reads passages from the classics, usually from Virgil, to him. At 7 p. m. the "Osservatore Romano," the only paper which his Holiness reads in full, is brought up to him. In spite of his great age he is in good health, and wishes everybody to know it. The other day, when some nuns who had come to pay their respects to him wished him health and strength to reach his hundredth birthday he replied, "And why the hundredth? Do not place limits to the decrees of Providence." He has, indeed, lived to a much greater age than was expected when he ascended the Papal throne twenty-four years ago, even then apparently a frail old man. Of the sixty-four cardinals who were living when Pius IX. died only three survive—that is, his Holiness, Cardinal Oreglia (the Dean of the Sacred College), and Cardinal Parrocchi. He has also outlived the other two "Grand Old Men" who were almost his contemporaries—Prince Bismarck and Mr. Gladstone.

The Emperor William gave a State-dinner on the Hohenzollern at eight o'clock on Wednesday evening. Besides the Emperors of Germany and Russia, the Grand Duke Alexis, Prince Frederick Henry, Count von Buelow, Count Lamsdort, and their respective suites were present. The Emperor William wore the uniform of the Russian Narva Dragoon Regiment, and the czar a German naval uniform. The German Emperor sat on the czar's left. Before dinner Herr Koch, the German Consul, presented the Emperor William with an album containing views of Reval on behalf of the German residents. During the repast the band of the Hohenzollern played a selection of airs, and at the flag parade in the evening the band played the Russian National Anthem, as well as the Dutch March of Honour and the German National Anthem. After dinner both their Majesties held a reception on deck, and afterwards stood for a long time in animated converse on the after-deck. At about ten o'clock both fleets were illuminated by electric light, presenting a magnificent spectacle. Their Majesties, with all the gentlemen of their suite, subsequently went on board the Standart, from which they witnessed night gun practice by flashlight with 37 and 44 millimetre guns at fixed targets. At half-past eleven the Emperor William returned on board the Hohenzollern. At about nine o'clock the czar and the German Emperor, accompanied by their respective suites, left their yachts and went on board the Russian flagship Minin. The Russian gunnery squadron at once weighed anchor and steamed out to sea. During the passage out the squadron went through a series of evolutions and gunnery exercises, firing with all guns at floating and fixed targets, and at earthworks which had been thrown up on the coast-line to represent shore batteries. In the course of the morning the Emperor and the Czar, in token of their personal friendship, exchanged aiguillettes. The Emperor afterwards conferred the Order of the Black Eagle on Count Lamsdorf, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and on Baron von Freedericksz, Minister of the Imperial Household, his Majesty handing the insignia to them personally.

Miss Whalley, an English lady who was staying at the Hotel Durand at Zinal, left the hotel on Saturday last alone to walk to St. Luc. She reached the Weisshorn Hotel early that day. Feeling tired, she decided to return to Zinal, but missed her way. She slipped and fell over a declivity, being stunned by the fall. On regaining consciousness she crawled a considerable distance, when she fainted. From that time she remembered nothing clearly, until she was found at daybreak on Monday morning by a search party that was sent out to look for her. Her condition was most pitiable. One of her feet was broken, and she was lying half dead with starva-

tion, exhaustion, and cold on the rocks near Ayer. At first it was thought that she had joined a party of friends, and no anxiety was felt at Zinal at her absence, but these friends arriving at the Hotel Durand without her on Sunday, search parties were organised both at Zinal and the Hotel Weisshorn. They were out all night looking for her in bitterly cold weather. An English doctor is attending her, and in spite of her injuries—internal complications are suspected—it is confidently hoped she will recover. Miss Whalley says that her experience was most awful. On coming to after the fall she found she had broken her ankle, and all attempts to walk gave her most acute suffering. She, therefore, crawled along the slope down which she had fallen until her strength gave out. The accident to Miss Whalley raises the question, Are mountaineering mishap increasing? The answer of a leading expert is in the affirmative, and the reasons ascribed are carelessness and incompetency. Ignorance of weather science, a recklessness in climbing routes they do not know and reaching out for flowers form constant sources of danger to inexperienced climbers. "One can only suggest," explained the mountaineer, "that those not broken to the pastime will be cautious, and suppress the foolish spirit of venturesomeness.

The nobility of Rome and Italy is in a flutter over the recent decision of the Heraldic Court of the Kingdom, which, being omnipotent in its own province, has considerably lessened the pretensions of most of the great families. It has been almost an immemorial custom for the head of a great house to distribute his titles, which are usually many and unused, to his different sons. For instance, Prince Massimo's eldest son is called Prince d'Asoli, while the second—married to a daughter of Don Carlos—is Prince di Roviano, titles presented by their father. Prince Teano is, according to the Heraldic Court, simply, Don Leone of the Dukedom of Sermoneta. Even the popular and aristocratic Mayor of Rome, the Prince of Sonnino, has no legal claim to the title and is by rights only Don Prospero Colonna and so on, and so on. This use of titles having been pronounced illegal, all those people using them can be prosecuted and punished, but, of course, the State will scarcely proceed against every aristocratic family in the kingdom, as "they all do it," so that they will probably be left in peace to break the law at their leisure. The case of the Mayor is the most embarrassing. Will he resign his title or his position? Both he can scarcely keep in the face of the law. His wife will, perhaps, have something to say on the subject, The feminine portion of the community is, it must be confessed, the most agitated. To return from Princess or Marchioness to simple Donna Gabriella or Fabiola is an indignity not to be contemplated; so it may safely be predicted that no change will be made.

It takes more than a condemnation to prison for life to break the spirit of Musolino, the last of the Italian brigands. He was arrested vowing vengeance, he was tried and condemned to the same accompaniment, and even in the penitentiary, where he will remain the rest of his life, he utters pregnant imprecations and threats. When he entered, and had what he considered a sufficiently large audience, he exclaimed with a tragic gesture: "Musolino may be buried, but he is not dead yet. I give my enemies in both Europe and America just six months. When that is over I shall be free and shall spare neither steel nor lead." So nervous are the authorities that he has many guards to watch him night and day. To tell the truth even his most innocent acts are suspected. The other day he got up, turned his back to the guards, drew something from his pocket and put it to his throat. Instantly the guards sprang upon him to disarm him, and found him innocently picking his teeth. He resisted of course, and a scuffle ensued, in which he was somewhat roughly knocked about, and thus two more names are added to the already long list of persons to be punished when he regains his liberty. "If I could only kill every one who has ill-treated me how happy I should be," he sighed only yesterday.

The choice of Cardinal Gotti as Prefect of the Propaganda has had the effect of causing the general exclamation, "There! Leo XIII. has indicated his successor. Gotti will be next Pope." All this is very previous, considering that no one knows when the next Conclave will take place, and that even if it should take place within a week from to-day it would be impossible to predict who will be chosen. The elements for the selection are so many and so changeable that almost every day the situation and the chances are different from the day before. A prominent prelate has just said to me:—"The next Conclave before thinking of individuals will decide first whether the successor of Leo XIII. shall be a Cardinal of Curia—that is, one who has moved among the intrigues of the Vatican—or one who has lived out of the Eternal City. Afterwards will have to be decided whether the series of Political Popes shall be continued, or one entirely devoted to religion chosen. In the former case, the discussion will be over having a Pope favourable to the Latin elements, who, taking things as they are to-day, would be Cardinal Rampolla, or one standing for the Anglo-Saxon Teutonic countries, who would be personified in Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli. If, on the other hand, the decision is for a purely and entirely religious Pope, the candidates might be two; Gotti, supported by the Conservative and more intransigeant elements, and Capecelatro, the learned Archbishop of Capua, who would be upheld by the more liberal and conciliatory section of the church.

For some time Maestro Mascagni has been in hot water with the Rossini Musical Institute, of which he is the head, which has just closed its doors because of the quarrel. Mascagni is much liked out of Italy, so that he makes frequent concert tours abroad, of course leaving the Institute under what he considers competent management. This is much resented by the administrators of the Rossini bequest, who complain that he not only goes himself, but carries off the professors with him, while all the pupils are solid for the recalcitrant master. His latest scheme, that of going to the United States for over three months, has brought matters to a head. The administrators and their adherents declare that the statutes of the Rossini fund provide that the director shall not absent himself for more than five days without permission, while Mascagni disappears for months at a time. The followers of the Maestro contend that he is not a mere routine musician who must be held to the letter of the law, that he confers an honour on the Institute by directing it, and that its laws and regulations should be stretched to accommodate him. Matters might have been arranged, but Mascagni is quick-tempered and, the administrators pig-headed, so that the affair is now at a deadlock; the Institute being closed because of the demonstrations, little becoming of the pupils. The real truth seems to be that Mascagni, being financially independent of the position, has presumed on his reputation to go his own way, making the interest of the Institute somewhat secondary to his own, and that the administrators are jealous of him, and would like to force him to resign. This will probably be the result.

The agricultural labourer's strike in Galicia is developing into a serious revolutionary movement. During the last two days there were twenty-three encounters with troops. The strikers having ensconced themselves in a village church, the infantry forced the doors, and drove the strikers out at the point of the bayonet. Outside the men made a determined stand, compelling the troops to use firearms. The Lemberg journal "Dilo" states that thirteen persons were killed and 118 wounded. The cavalry rode into an orderly crowd of men, women and children at Bonzakovka, slashing furiously in all directions and killing and wounding 200. Those who were arrested were loaded with chains and driven to Bozar, where they were thrown bodily into a lock-up so small that they had to be heaped one on top of the other. The human heap was five deep in some places. Those underneath barely escaped suffocation. The burgomaster of Kamionca refused to find quarters for the troops sent to quell the disturbances. The military authorities put him in irons, and conveyed him through the streets. This treatment of the mayor provoked the citizens to a revolt, which the troops suppressed. Two persons were killed and many wounded.

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DARING DIAVOLO'S FALL.

THRILLING BUT TERRIBLE END TO "LOOPING THE LOOP."

DIAVOLO, the daring cyclist, whose feat of "looping the loop" at the Royal Aquarium has been attracting large crowds daily, met with a startling and serious accident during his performance on the night of August 5. The performer gives two of his "turns" daily, one in the afternoon and the other in the evening. Although he has on one or two previous occasions met with slight mishaps, and been thrown from the "loop," he has been saved from any serious injury by the nets placed in position to catch him. On this occasion however, all possible precautions were insufficient to prevent a serious accident. In breathless silence the large audience watched the cyclist prepare to mount his machine about ten o'clock for his last daring ride that day. Once mounted, and like a flash the cycle with its rider went down the slope, and too quick almost for the eye to follow him, he had completed the circle, and was emerging from the "loop." The audience had not recovered its breath before it was thrilled by an even more sensational and altogether unexpected incident. Diavolo emerges from the loop at a speed calculated to be not less than fifty miles an hour, and dashes towards the stage, where he is pulled up gradually by men holding chains. It is thought that when the "loop" is looped the greatest danger is past, but on this occasion the cyclist, in his flight towards the stage, was seen to fly suddenly into the air, violently thrown from his machine, which had apparently "skidded."

Describing a double somersault, the unfortunate performer was carried by the momentum with which he was thrown from the bicycle, outside the net, and though the fall was from no great height, Diavolo struck the floor with terrific force. Dumfoundered, the audience, who had followed Diavolo's every movement keenly, sat for a moment after this unfortunate close to a thrilling performance. The restlessness that succeeded was calmed by an announcement that, though seriously injured Diavolo was not beyond recovery. He was picked up unconscious, and conveyed to Westminster Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from severe concussion of the brain and a contused wound over one eye. Eye-witnesses of the accident state that the cyclist was unusually "wobbly" in his descent to the loop, a "wobbliness" that became more pronounced as he described the circle; but no one supposed this meant other than that he had made a bad start. Certainly, the sensational close to the ride was not anticipated by any of the spectators.

When Diavolo woke in Westminster Hospital the next morning he expressed himself quite well enough to give the usual afternoon performance, and he would have made the attempt if the authorities had not insisted that a case of concussion of the brain required a little rest.

Four falls in sixteen public performances suggest that the feat of "looping the loop" is an extremely perilous affair. It has raised the question again whether the Home Office should not interfere in cases where they are satisfied there is serious danger to the performer. In an interview with an "Express" representative the general manager of the Aquarium, Mr. Ritchie, said he failed to see how State interference could be made practical. "It would be extremely dangerous for you or me to walk the tight-rope, but it is simple to the man who has been trained.

"I am assured," added Mr. Ritchie "that the danger is more apparent than real.

"Diavolo," left the Hospital, on the 7th, against the advice of the house surgeon.

Mr. Ritchie, president of the Aquarium on being interviewed subsequently said he had not heard anything of Diavolo, and could not tell what he would do. This may seem strange, but Mr. Ritchie went on to give an explanation which will be read with interest. He had, he said, no contract with Diavolo, or with his under-study Mr. Whinnory. The contract was with Miss Madeline Barber, who in the first place came over from New York to secure it, and returned to bring over the artistes and the apparatus. The two artistes were therefore engaged by Miss Barber, and were responsible to her. Mr. Ritchie had not seen the lady or Diavolo that day, but in the morning Mr. Whinnory was there, without, however, going through the loop. There was no performance that day.

LONDON AND GLOBE MILLIONS.

HOW THE SHAREHOLDERS' MONEY WAS FRITTERED AWAY.

SUMMONS ISSUED.

A SUMMONS has been issued against Mr. Whitaker Wright and Mr. Robert Leman. This has been done through the Official Receiver, on behalf of the creditors of the British American Corporation—one of the Globe group concerns—to recover a certain sum in connection with share transactions between the British American and the London and Globe. This sum is £150,000, or an alternative sum of £325,000

For the present it is not proposed to take any proceedings against any of the directors of the London and Globe for misfeasance. These are the most interesting points in the interim report that has been issued by the Official Receiver.

One reference in this report says the "Express" throws a lurid light on the methods of London and Globe finance. In the balance-sheet of December 5, 1900, credit is taken by the London and Globe for the amount of £100,000 on account of a property called Option Blocks Proprietary. This property was allocated to the London and Globe at the price of £10,000, as a consideration for having floated two companies. It was, however, never transferred to the London and Globe. None the less, they professed to have sold it to the Standard for the sum mentioned. It was, of course, a curious sale. The vendors were the London and Globe, and they found the purchasers in the looking glass. The summons referred to is not to be mistaken for action on the part of the Public Prosecutor. The hand of the Treasury is still on his mouth. Public opinion, however, is growing deeper on the subject, and there is a unanimity expressed on all sides that the matter will not be allowed to drop. All sections of the Press, the business world, and society agree that justice must be done.

WHERE THE MONEY WENT.

The supreme question of what be came of the millions in connection with the Whitaker Wright financial operations is now being asked with more insistence than ever. The colossal figures published in yesterday's "Express", amounting in all to £22,355,000, have startled people who had only associated the operations with the names of three or four companies whose titles are household words. Illustrations of how the money vanished are innumerable, and if they do not give a complete explanation they suggest much.

For instance, the London and Globe was floated with a capital of £2,000,000. When the time came to start operations (within three months of its birth) Lord Loch, who was one of the directors, happened to ask for the bank-book. He discovered to his amazement that there was absolutely only £885 1s. to their credit.

Some explanation of where the difference went may be seen from the fact that when this new corporation was formed £990,000 was allotted to the holders of Ordinary shares that were worth £390,000 and that £610,000 was allotted to the holders of other shares of the nominal value of £10,000. Other sums of money from other companies it is stated, could be accounted for in a similar manner, and would help to solve the question. Many of the lost millions went in speculation, and were scattered through a hundred channels in the natural course of unsuccessful operations. Add to this the general allegations of substantial considerations given for various services, under varying circumstances, and the problem loses much of its mystery. The question has been raised whether the mines and other properties were genuine concerns or whether they had no local habitation but only a name. This of course is natural to the person who has no knowledge of the inner workings of finance and of the laws which govern the constitution of public companies.

MIGHT HAVE MADE MILLIONS.

The only possible answer is that the properties were genuine concerns but that in many cases they were overestimated and in every case tremendously over-capitalised.

"This is one of the worst features of the case," said a City man yesterday. "Many of the mines were very good properties and had they been run on principles of sound business they would have made millions in genuine profit and paid all concerned in a handsome manner."

"Most of the companies," said another experienced financier, "never had a chance of paying. They were sucked dry at the start, and they were only floated for speculative purposes."

These statements are fully confirmed from official documents. The Official Receiver stated in his observations on the different companies comprised in the Standard group that no adequate attention or supervision seems to have been given by the board to any of the properties. The money therefore subscribed by the public for legitimate business was devoted to speculation that, in the opinion of practical men, amounted to financial gambling.

The one and only opinion held by people in all sections of society is that if the men—and they are more than one—who are alleged to be responsible for this, are not put on trial, there will be a gross and deliberate disregard of justice, which will shame England as she has never before been shamed.

EXTRAORDINARY EPISODE AT SINGAPORE.

TIGER SHOT IN RAFFLES HOTEL.

GREAT excitement prevailed this morning in the neighbourhood of Raffles Hotel when it became known that a tiger had been shot on the Hotel premises Last Sunday, some Kling showmen brought a fully-grown tiger over here from Johore, which they exhibited in a show tent on the Beached Reclamation site. Late the same night the wild animal broke loose and for the last two days he has been roaming at large, having defied all efforts at destruction or capture. He is believed to have boarded one of the tongkangs in the harbour and many yarns are prevalent as to what he has done and where he has been. The nervous people in the locality have been quite alarmed, but a bold few have ventured to state what short work they would make of it, if they happened to come across it, of course rifle in hand? An umbrella, or a billiard cue, or a cigar is such an inefficient weapon against a full, grown tiger. Last night the Kling watchman of the Raffles Billiard Room was going to take up his usual sleeping quarters inside the building, when he was startled beyond expression so find a pair of gleaming eyes peering at him from under one of the billiard tables. He cautiously retired, but being uncertain as to whether or not the eyes belonged to the stray tiger, and not wishing to expose himself to the jeers of the unbelieving, he laid low and said nothing. The boys who attend to the bar in the billiard room and who sleep overhead also thought they saw some large object lying asleep under one of the tables, but in true Oriental fashion did not trouble themselves to find out what it was. Early this morning, however, their suspicions as to there being some large animal in the room were verified and, moreover, the animal was proved to be the escaped tiger. Being entirely an unwelcome visitor, Mr. Sarkies came to the conclusion that the best thing to be done was to have His Majesty despatched as speedily as possible, and Lieutenant Phillips of the Cadet Corps, (a noted rifle-shot, and the son of a noted rifle-shot) being within easy call, his services with a rifle were requisitioned. Arriving on the scene, Lieutenant Phillips got in three shots at the tiger, one taking effect in the head and another in the shoulder, which settled the brute. The animal's carcase was dragged out into the Hotel compound where during the forenoon it was viewed by a large number of visitors. We understand that Mr. Sarkies is going to have the skin as a memento of his strange visitor, but where does Lieutenant Phillips come in—his first tiger too?—"S. F. Press," Aug. 13.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 29.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.

For Judgment.

1206—Ardeshir H D and Co—Manmohandas Ramjee and others vs N C Macleod—Malvi M and M.

Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1196—Mirza and M—Dhaklibai widow vs Peerbhoy Cassum—Thakurdas and Co.

For Judgment.

1197—Mirza and M—Amaram Damodhur Chabagry vs Peerbhoy Cassum—Thakurdas and Co.

1109—Little and Co—Hajee Hassam Hajee Juckeria vs Noorbai and others—Mulla and M and Thakurdas and Co. Part heard.

1217—Mirza and M—Foolchund Cullianchund vs Tarachund Sourchund Sha and another.

1220—Bhaishunker K and G—Hajee Esmail Hassum vs Hajee Ahmed Hassum—Smetham B and N.

1219—Bhaishanker K and G—Hajee Esmail Hassum vs Hajee Ahmed Hassom—Smetham B and N.

1215—Smetham B and N—Gangabai widow and others vs Lakmidas Enjee and others—Tyabjee and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVAKER.

For Consent Decree.

250-9819-02—Furdunjee Dadabhoy Daroowalla vs Dinshaw Meerjeebhoy Daroowalla and others—Jamsetjee & R In person—Jamsetjee Hormusjee Francis vs Pestonji Hormusjee Wadia—M R Vakil.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

67-00—Bhaishanker K and G—Vallabhdas Sewjee and another vs Ludhoo Premjee and others—Madhowjee V.

699-01—Bicknell M and M—Merwanjee Jamshedjee Hazim vs Moroba Ramchunder Poy and others—In person.

160-02—Jehangir and S—Kustomjee Dadabhoy Karanjia and others vs Kallibai widow and others—Bicknell M and M.

168-02—In person a pauper—Merwanjee Edaljee Bamboat vs Framjee Edaljee Bamtoat—In person.

634-01—Crawford B and Co—Chabildas Laloobhai and others vs Peg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rehman—Little and Co.

534-97—Little and Co—Nathibai and another vs Premchund Hurchund—Tyabjee D and Co.

635-01—In person—Vazir Rajiona Jenjit vs Gangabai—In person

697-01—Ardeshir H and D—N C Macleod vs Hajee Sidick Hajee Hassum—In person.

171-02—In person—Mahomed Gangjee and another vs Gulabchand Megha and others—Framjee and D.

190-02—Jehangir and D—Ebrahim Maneck Virji vs Karrimbhoy Cassumbhoy—Little and Co.

209-02—Sorabjee and J—John Joseph de Silva vs John Joseph de Silva and others—Mathubhai J and H.

323-02—Edgelow G and W—Lakshmidas Bejoonjee vs Raghowjee Jacrishna—Raghavjee J.

701-01—Balkrishna and V—Mote Dewjee and another vs Premjee Dewcaran and another.

575-01—Ardeshir D and Co—Ramjee Dewsey and another vs Bhanjee Mujee and another—Wadia and G.

680-01—Ardeshir D and Co—Mahomed and another vs Dharsey Thakersey—Tyabjee D and Co.

576-01—Wadia and G—Chubildas Lulloobhai vs Dayal Mowji and others—Kanga and P and Tyabjee D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

For Further Evidence.

275-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Chandulal Lukhia vs Sidrathrai Soojanrai—Malvi H and M—Part heard.

296-99—Edgelow G and W—Rangildas Maneckial vs Luckmidas Runchordas and another—Mirza and M.

Long Causes.

21-01—Mansukhlal J and H—The Soonderdas S and W Co vs Narrondas Canjee—Smetham B and N.

Short Causes.

259-02—Smetham B and N—Robert Dalton vs John Stanley Smith and another—Little and Co—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

147-02—Smetham B and N—Harilal Juggonnath vs Merwanjee Nusserwanjee—Wadia and G.

For trial on preliminary issue.

202-02—Thakurdas and Co—The Jairam Mills Ld vs The Commercial Union Assurance Co Ld—Craige L and D

Long Causes.

304-02—Dekshit and D—Dholsajee Hakamchand and another vs Bai Manibai widow and others—M R Vakil.

602-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bhagoobai widoR and another vs Ramjee Govindjee—Unwalla and P.

524-00—Captain and V—Mahomed Cassum Curtey vs Sham shudin Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a contemporary:—"Ten saloon carriages on the South Indian Railway are being provided with electric lighting and fans. Both the Madras and South Indian lines are much in advance of the Railways of Upper India in the matter of electric appliances, as the best of them have not got beyond gas for lighting, and the unworkable 'khus-khus' tatti as a cooling apparatus."

AN order was received by a large shoe-making firm in Cawnpore from the Middlesex Regiment for shoes for the men. The Manager passed the order over to the head Baboo, and told him to see it was attended to at once. The Baboo read it over and seemed rather mystified, but went away. After a short time he returned and said to the Manager of the firm:—"Please, Sir, don't understand. Male sex I know, and female sex I know; but what is "Middlesex."

As the official representative of Bengal in the Imperial Legislative Council is more often than not the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, writes the "Pioneer," it is probable that Mr. Bolton will be re-nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor when his tenure expires at the end of November next. The Burma representative, Mr. Smeaton, has left the country, and may resign his seat even before the normal expiry of his tenure at the beginning of November. It is not certain that another Burma representative will replace him. The United Provinces have had no official representative since Mr. Hardy vacated his seat on becoming Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agriculture Department last spring; but a nomination will probably be made for the ensuing Calcutta Session.

WITH regard to the recent statement on the subject of increased pay and allowances to junior officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps, it is understood the exact position is as follows:—Upon the basis of the Royal Warrant on the subject, published at Home in March last, the Government of India prepared a scheme of increased pay and allowances applicable to the circumstances in this country, and sent it Home for approval. The Secretary of State now telegraphs that the scheme is sanctioned, and that a detailed despatch follows. When this despatch arrives the Government will presumably lose no time in making the decision public. In these circumstances medical officers will doubtless recognise that there is no present ground for anxiety, though on the other hand it must be admitted that a delay of five months is sufficiently trying for those who are not in a position to know the reason.

THE "BOXERS" OF JAFFNA CEYLON.

CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SCHOOL DESTROYED.

THE riot that took place on the 9th instant, Coronation Day, at Neervali, a village of the Pootoor Division of the Jaffna District, is without a parallel in the annals of crime in the North, says the "Catholic Guardian," whether we consider the malice prepense of the rioters, the daring character of their action, offence, or the time selected for its perpetration. While the 400 millions of His Majesty's subjects in all parts of his world-wide dominions rose with loyal feelings, and grateful hearts to celebrate his Coronation, the heathen of Neervali alone forgetting the day fixed for the demonstration of public loyalty with all its pomp and circumstance for which specially preparations were made for months past, or rather selecting it as the most convenient time for the wanton perpetration of what they had been planning and plotting so long, assembled unfawfully in hundreds at 7 in the morning, armed with knives, swords, axes, clubs, etc., and destroyed the Catholic Church and School, which had been their great eye-sore, razing both to the ground, and removing some of the materials. Liberty of conscience, or what amounts to the same thing, the free exercise of religious worship, the Magna Charta of the Catholics of Ceylon, has been violated by the heathen of Neervali on His Majesty's Coronation Day; no less than 300 heathens have been engaged in broad daylight in this flagrant violation; and what are the steps taken to avenge the unmitigated wrong done? Only the issue of warrants after a score of persons! No arrests have been made as yet. The rioters are at large, threatening to do greater violence if possible, should the Catholics of Neervali dare give evidence against them. The latest news from Neervali is that a house was set fire to on the 14th instant. We must be prepared for worse news if a Police Force is not quartered without delay at Neervali, with a view both to overawe the turbulent heathen and to give that assurance of safety which people who have to give evidence against them requires as a matter of course.

OFFICERS AT PLAY.

AN UNREPORTED MOCK COURT-MARTIAL.

STRANGE HOTEL DOINGS.

THE story of the mock court-martial of a Cape-town civilian by a number of British officers, which prompted Mr. Swift MacNeill to ask Mr. St. John Brodrick for information in the House on August 7 is an extraordinary one. The "Express" has been supplied with the facts of the court-martial by an officer who was on the spot.

A section of officers at Capetown decided to give a dance at the Mount Nelson Hotel on Christmas Eve, Mr. Hardwicke Stanford was asked to join them. Invitations were issued, and the promoters of the affairs asked if they might have the services of the infantry band to furnish the music. A reply in the affirmative was given by those in authority on condition that Mr. Stanford, whose name was down on the committee should retire. The dance was held, and during the evening some friends of Mr. Stanford warned him that something would happen to him unless he left the building. He declined to do so. About two o'clock in the morning ten or a dozen of the officers unveigled him into a room of the hotel and court-martialled him. After they had kept him in the room for two hours they carried him into the grounds at the back of the hotel and threw him into a pond,

SHAVED, STRIPPED, PHOTOGRAPHED.

They had previously shaved off one side of his moustache. He was next dragged out of the pond and stripped, and photographed as he stood naked. All this occurred in the presence of several ladies who were perched in the hotel windows. It was five o'clock in the morning, and clear daylight. These playful officers afterwards threw their victim into the pond again. Eventually they let him go after drawing up a paper which they asked him to sign. Several times he refused but after being knocked about a good deal he signed the document, which was to the effect that the whole thing was a joke. At six o'clock in the morning they turned him out of the hotel. One of their number, a little more tender-hearted than the rest, suggested they should let him have a dry suit of clothes, while a wag suggested pyjamas, which were offered him but refused. Eventually he beat a retreat in his wet clothes. He sent for his medical man, Dr. Van der Byl, of Wynberg, who found him bruised from head to foot. Stanford sued his assailants for £2 000 damages, and the case came before the court at Capetown on May 7. It was settled on defendants promising to give him £1,500 and to pay his costs in full. In addition, each officer was to write him a letter of apology. He has not yet received a penny of the damages and the case was not reported in any of the Capetown papers owing to the action of the Press censor. M. Stanford is a Cape Beer man, and a reporter of society matters. The affair was the topic of the day in Capetown. Our informant states that he does not think there was any animosity against the man.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	2	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Kharalau and Khumbharwada	3	1	14
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	3	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	5
Total	12	8	85
Total plague deaths to date	119,613	99,220	
Samedatelast yr.	31	42	147

AN advertisement was inserted for someone to take charge of the choir and play the organ at a village church. The following was among the replies:—"Sir,—I noticed your advertisement for an organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years I offer you my services."

MR. HOLBEIN'S attempts to swim the Channel make it worth recalling that the pioneer in the attempt to swim the Channel from Cape Grisnez to Dover, instead of from Dover to Calais, was Mr. Fisher, of Harrow. The reason for his choosing that starting point was, that it is not only the nearest French land to England, but that the swimmer has the advantage of approaching a shore which is practically in a straight line, while the French coast trends away, and the tide might carry a swimmer past the Cape, in which case the distance would be increased. Mr. Fisher made the attempt himself nine or ten years ago, but the water was so rough from the first that, though he stayed in the sea some six hours, he made very little way. Under the necessary conditions, he was quite capable of achieving the feat. He intended to repeat the effort in the following year, but owing to a domestic bereavement his plan was not carried out, and he gave up the idea of record-breaking. Mr. Fisher is still a resident of Harrow.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

THE NICHOLSON MEMORIAL

THE following is the twelvth List of subscription to the John Nicholson Memorial Fund.

	Rs.
Mr F N Fischer C S	15
Staff of Thomason College Rurki	40
Major G J H Bell 1 M S	10
Lieut Col W Loch A D C	10
Mr S Eardly Wilmot	50
Mr R E Hamilton	15
Mr J B Wingate C S	10
The Hon Mr C E Fox	16
The Hon Mr W Bigge	30
Major F D Moxwell	30
Mr W T Hall C S	10
Capt F P Worsley West Yorks Regt	25
Mr S G Roberts C S	5
Lieut Col T H Haughton 20th M I	15
Mr F C Turner C S	10
Mr A Butterworth C S	10
Mr C V Vernon C S	10
Mr W W Maw C S	15
Mr R F Austin C S	5
Lieut Col H B Mortimer A A G	15
Messrs Apcar and Co Calcutta	250
Capt P Webb Ware	16
Capt Vere Hunt	10
Capt H A E Benn	10
Mr H D Watson C S	16
Mr A M B Irwin C S	10
Mr L P Shirres C S	25
The Hon Mr C G Bayne C S	20
James Simpson and Co Ld Calcutta	50
Birkmyre Bros	50
Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co Calcutta	250
Major H Ringwood East Surrey Regt	16
Messrs Pigott Chapman and Co Calcutta	100
Mr G W Dance C S	20
James Monteith and Co	16
Mr G E Coles	16
Messrs Ralli Bros Calcutta	250
Mr G B H Fell C S	16
Mr W S Morrison C S	5
Major H F Loch D A A G	10
Capt J A Dredge I M S	5
Mr J R Drummond C S	32
Mr D Dewar C S	20
Mr C A Marindin	32
Messrs A J Belton and Co Calcutta	25
Messrs F and C Osler Calcutta	50
Lieut Col F Burgess	15
Messrs Lyon and Lyon Calcutta	32
Messrs Marshall Sons and Co Ld Calcutta	50
Capt S B Patterson	20
Planter's Store and Agency Coy Ld Calcutta	50
Mr H Dobbs C S	50
Capt J W Watson I M S	10
Capt A D Macpherson	16
Major Genl M Protheroe C B C S I	50
Major W D Thomson	16
Mr C G Spencer C S	5
Mr D Nimmo	10
Mr J H Bernard C S	5
Mr J A Cumming C S	10
Mr P J Fagan C S	32
Messrs Steuart and Co Calcutta	25
The Hon Sir H T Prinsep	100
Officers R H A Umbala	55
Messrs Harman and Co Calcutta	100
Messrs Pheip and Co Calcutta	32
Messrs A Milton and Co Calcutta	25
Mr W Fenouf C S	10
Col P A Buckland	10
Mr W E Jardine C S	25
Mr A G Hobart Hampden	10
Mr A S Fleming C S	5
Mr J S Campbell C S	25
Mr F C Ferguson C S	20
Mr H S Fremantle C S	20
Rev P Chapman	5
Capt Colquhoun S T Corps	5
Lieut G G Crosthwaite 13th Rajputs	5
Mr B O Standen C S	10
Major Genl O M Creagh	50
Mr F N Nethersole C S	32
Messrs Robinson Morrison and Co Calcutta	32
Mr M G Cholmeley C S	50
Mr A M Keether	50
Messrs Cutler Palmer and Co Calcutta	32
Mr R B Skinner R E	10
The Hon Mr G S Forbes C S	50
Lieut Col Cunningham I M S	50
Surg Genl A Scott Reid I M S	16
Messrs Kanken and Co Simla	50
Col Riddell A A G	10

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 28.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Harilal Lalubhai Thakur to be Depy Asst Political Agent at Palanpur and Rao Bahadur Anant Sadashiv Tambe to be Depy Asst Political Agent at Kathiawar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Thakurdas Mathuradas on the termination of his special appointment to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Kaira and to direct under Section 193 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 that he shall try such cases as the Sessions Judge of Karachi may make over to him for trial.

The Governor in Council is pleased to cancel Govt Notifications Nos, 7697 and 7699 dated the 29th Nov 1901 and under the provisions of Sec 3 (3) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act 1876 to specially authorize Azam Chhaganlal Harilal Mehta, Extra Head Karkun of taluka Nadiad in the district of Kaira to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act within the limits of the Nadiad Taluka excluding the Headquarter Station.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments on the return to duty of Mr J E Down, Inspr-Genl of Police:—Mr R MacTier to be Dist Supt of Police of Belgaum; Mr G N R Lambert on relief to be Asst Supt of Police Dharwar; and Mr W M F Clarke to act as Dist Supt of Police Poona pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under clause 2 to Sec 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, to extend the term of the appointment of Mr A E L Emanuel I C S., as additional Dist Magte in the district of Ahmedabad, made in Govt Notification No 3416 dated the 27th May 1902 for a further period of three months.

Under Sec 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ballal Phansalkar Mamlatdar taluka Barsi and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Sholapur to pass sentences to whipping.

The Governor in Council is peessed to appoint Mr E Clements I C S on relief to be Asst Judge and Sessions Judge Poona and Asst Agent for Sardars in the Deccan.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C C Dutt I C S Asst Collr Bijapur is granted an extension by four days of the privilege leave of absence for six weeks allowed to him by Govt Notification No 3764 dated 4th June 1902.

Mr A W G Chuckerbutty I C S has been allowed by H Mes Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Janardan Eknath Sahasrabudhe, on relief by Rao Bahadur Mohaniraj Eknath Ghotankar, to continue as Dist Depy Collr, Khandesh.

Mr W N Richardson, Head Clerk to the Collector of Karachi, held charge of the current duties of the office of Dattardar to the Collector of Karachi, in addition to his own, from 13th June to 3rd July 1902, both days inclusive.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr E Lawrance, B A (Oxon), I C S, on relief, to be Collr of Belgaum, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Belgaum Dist. and Mr R C Brown, I C S, on relief, to be Assist Collr Belgaum.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 13, clause 2, of the Karachi Port Trust Act, VI of 1886, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Kenyon to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi in place of Mr C Percy Jones, resigned.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Chimanlal H Setalvad, B A, LL B, has been elected by the Representatives of the Ripon Memorial Fund as a member of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute vice Mr M Sayani, M A, LL B, deceased.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J McNeill, I C S, to be additional Special Collr under the Land Acquisition Act for the acquisition of lands for the purposes of the City of Bombay Improv

M. A. P. IN THE BOUDOIR.

SIMPLICITY requires genius to make it a success; and this is never more apparent than in the matter of our country gowns and yachting costumes. Cowes regatta means an outfit of its own, so this week we will deal only with the necessities of a sea-going life. Suitable dress is a serious question, and goes far to prove if a woman knows her yachting world. Serge, in cream, navy blue, or black, carries the day; but for hot weather, linen or holland skirts can be worn, with a pretty, but not too elaborate blouse, sometimes surmounted by a bolero to match the skirt. A grey alpaca skirt to wear with shirts and blouses is a distinctly useful possession; and one smart friend of mine has ordered a thin white cloth gown, with clever touches of gold braid as a trimming. By the way, gold braid must be used with due discretion, or it recalls Margate Hampstead Heath, and other such popular resorts.

A striking change has come over our yachting headgear during the last year. Formerly, we were condemned to the hard sailor hat or unbecoming peaked cap. Now a compromise has been effected by wearing a beret, one of those smart, flat caps of the Tam O'Shanter order, matching the gown in colour, and trimmed with a quill, or a knot of bright ribbon. Or what is known as a French sailor hat can be worn—that is a straw hat, with a rather wide brim, slightly turned up all round, and trimmed with a ruche of ribbon, or even a wreath of flowers. Certain materials and trimmings must be rigidly kept out of a yachting "kit," such as silk, velvet, crepe de Chine and muslins, and also all such things as ruffles of tulle and chiffon, or hats trimmed with sweeping feathers. For shore going at Cowes, the Squadron lawn, and so on, a foulard frock or a smart muslin may be worn, crowned by a hat trimmed with flowers, or, better still with small sized fruit.

This same friend has got a perfect hat to complete her white cloth gown. It is of sunburnt straw, and has a wreath of black currants, and a knot or two of dull green velvet ribbon. Another of her hats was in white straw, wreathed about with trails of sweet-pea flowers. In a word—simplicity and serge spells success on board a yacht, with variations of drill and alpaca in accordance with winds and weather. If a gale is blowing, or if a yacht is racing, the rough blue serge of utility, and a close-fitting cloth toque tied down with a gauze veil, look and prove workmanlike. This "get-up" may sound monotonous, but from Princesses downwards it is the chosen livery, and a pretty woman can easily find ways and means for making the dullest garb distinctive.

London evening dress is never worn, as sitting on deck after dinner makes airy, fairy "decollete" gowns an impossibility. Tea-gowns of the simpler sort, or—better still—pretty evening blouses, worn with a suitable skirt, are the correct thing, and always look well. A black crepe de Chine skirt lends itself amiably to the needs of the moment. A yachting wrap—or several of them—must be taken. A navy blue cloak lined with red, and having a hood, is useful, and looks nautical; a mackintosh is a necessity, and most women want a smart coat or cape for going on shore.

Footgear is of importance. Brown or white boots and shoes are the only wear; and they must be soft and heel-less, for high heels are contraband, if not criminal, on board a good yacht. Space is at a premium on even the biggest of yachts, and luggage should be compressed into small quantities. One's wordly goods are best distributed between light portmanteaux, Gladstone bags, hold-alls, dispatch boxes, and dressing-cases.

Goodwood has been the social magnet of the past week. In town there have been a few dinners, and several smart weddings. Weather has—up to the somewhat early time of writing this week—been good but windy.

Minna Lady Anglesey has left London for Versailles. She began life as Miss Minnie King, of Georgia in the United States of America; in the early seventies she married Mr. Henry Wodehouse, one of the Kimberley family; and in a few years afterwards became the third wife of the late Lord Anglesey. She is a tall, graceful woman, not strictly a beauty, but possessed of great charm of manner and considerable powers of conversation. Minna Lady Anglesey has no children, but she is on excellent terms with her step-daughter-in-law, the reigning Lady Anglesey, at whose house in Queen Street, Mayfair, she has now been spending the summer. She lives chiefly in or near Paris, and has a charming appartement in the Ville Lumiere.

By-the-way, it says much for the mind, manners, and ascending characteristics of American womanhood that it so often occupies an exalted position in our social world—truly a case of the cream rising to the top. It may be said that their frequently large fortunes, and their exceptional charm of appearance, may account for these triumphs in our modern London; also, that such marriages are by no means always a success. But the fact remains an undisputed one. There are four American duchesses, two marchionesses, seven countesses, two viscountesses, six baronesses, and others with English titles too numerous to mention.

The Duke and Duchess of Portland have arrived at Welbeck Abbey for a few days. The Duchess must be tired of reading paragraphs on the height of her Medici collars and her fondness for the Malmeison carnation. She avoids rather than courts publicity. About ten years ago the photograph of every Society woman was seen in the shop windows, and that of the young and beautiful Duchess of Portland appeared with the rest. But it was removed—and for ever—by her own order. This year, as it happens, she has been seen about at London balls and parties; but, in point of fact, she cares little for town life, and nothing at all for the ordinary social round. She loves the country, and is specially happy at Langwell Lodge, Caithness. Fly-fishing is a favourite amusement of hers, and she is extremely fond of swimming.

Mr. Somers and Lady Katherine Somerset are shortly leaving England for South Africa. Lady Katherine Somerset was Lady Katherine Beauclerk, daughter of a former Duke of St. Albans, and is half-sister to the present duke. When only eighteen, she married Mr. Somerset, and was one of the prettiest brides of 1896. Her beauty is of the dainty, fairylike order, and she has a magnolia-tinted complexion. She is known to her friends as Lady "Kitty." Mr. Somers Somerset was for many years the ultimate heir-presumptive to the dukedom of Beaufort, but the birth of little Lord Worcester in 1900 completely changed his prospects of succession. He is a clever, thoughtful, and studious man, fond of writing and reading, and has published a book, "The Land of the Muskeg." Some years ago, he met with a bad shooting accident, which nearly cost him the sight of one eye, and which for many weary months debarred him from his favourite pursuits.

He and his wife reside at a pretty place called The Cottage, near Reigate, in Surrey; and they now have two little boys. It will be remembered that Mr. Somers Somerset is the son of Lady Henry Somerset, a woman who is clever, rich, and given to good works. She owns Eastnor Castle, Ledbury, for which she has herself written a guide-book; and also The Priory, Reigate now tenanted by Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Greville. Her greatest achievement has been the founding of an industrial farm colony at Duxhurst, Surrey, to aid in the reform of inebriate women. Lady Henry Somerset draws and paints charmingly, and is an accomplished modeller.

Mr. and Lady Leucha Warner are shortly leaving London for the country. Lady Leucha was Lady Leucha Maude, fifth daughter of the aged Lord de Montalt, and married Mr. Thomas Courtenay Warner in 1883. She is a very pretty woman, dark-haired, blue-eyed, with the usual Irish charm of voice and expression, and a lively, animated manner. Her jewels are very fine, and she has some wonderful turquoises mounted as earrings and pendants to a necklace which once belonged to the famous Caroline Duchess of Montrose. Her turn-out is one of the smartest in London; she drives a splendid barouche, splendidly horsed, the servants in knee-breeches and silk stockings, wearing their hair powdered, and her coachman is one of the few remaining Jehus who appear in the dignity of a powdered wig. Mr. Courtenay Warner is Liberal member for Lichfield and a wealthy man. He is fond of shooting and boating, and stroked his college eight at Oxford.

Lord and Lady Haliburton have arrived at Herewood Lodge, near Sunningdale. Lady Haliburton was Miss Louisa Schuster, daughter of the late Mr. Leo Schuster, and her first husband was the late Sir William Clay. Her marriage with Lord Haliburton—then Sir Arthur Haliburton—took place in 1877, and theirs is one of the few cases in which husband and wife are equally rich, prosperous, and popular. They have a fine house in Lowndes Square, and spend the greater part of every winter in Brighton. Their chef is one of the best in London; and it was at their house that the dainty dish now called "Peches a la Melba" was first seen and sampled in London.

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The Great Hair Producer and Restorer.

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"Requires six bottles of Edwards' 'Harlene' for the Hair, sent per Express Parcel Post."

H.R.H. PRINCESS HOHENLOHE

writes: "Please send me three bottles of 'Harlene' for the Hair by return."

H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE

writes: "Please forward three bottles of 'Harlene' for the Hair at once."

H.I.H. THE GRAND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN

"Requests large bottle 'Harlene' for the Hair sent at once."

Mrs. LANGTRY, *the charming Actress Manager,*

writes: "Previous to my using HARLENE, my hair had become brittle and was falling off. I have used your preparation daily for 18 months, and my hair is quite restored. I cannot recommend Harlene too highly."

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3. Dr. U. Gupta, M.D., M. C. (Edin.), F. C. S. (London), says:—* * * I tried R. Laugin & Co.'s Healing Balm and found it really a very excellent medicine for both chronic and acute Gonorrhœa. * *

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMIDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops.

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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
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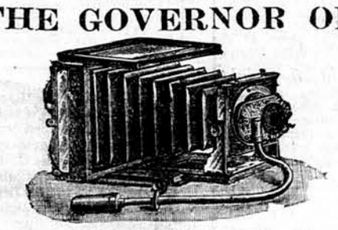

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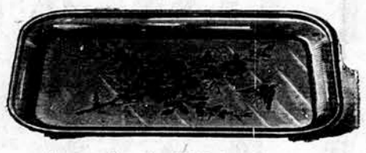
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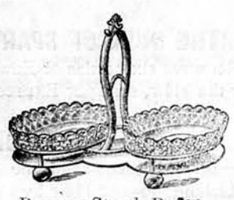
" " " 20

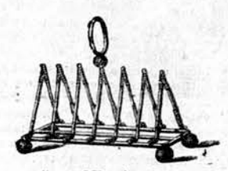
Handsomely Chased Fruit Dish, Rs. 44.

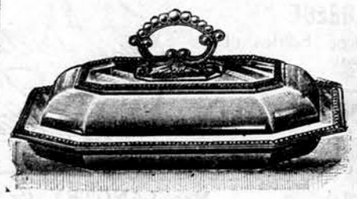

Preserve Stand, Rs. 20.

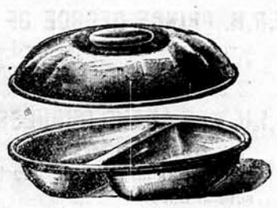
6 Bottle Cruet Frame, Rs. 25.

Preserved Stand and Spoon, Rs. 14.

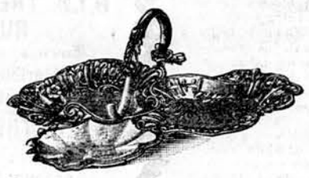
Pepper, Rs. 3.


Toast Rack, Rs. 41.


11 inch Entree Dish, Rs. 33.

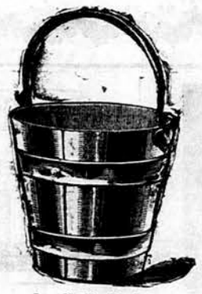

Round Vegetable Dish and Cover, Rs. 32.

11 inch Entree Dish, Rs. 40.


Biscuit, Butter and Cheese Tray, Rs. 28.

Salt Cellar, Rs. 4.

Pickle Frame, Rs. 16.


Ice Pail, Rs. 16.

½ Pint, Rs. 20
¾ " " 24
1 " " 29
1¼ " " 38

½ Pint, Rs. 14
¾ " " 18
1 " " 21
1¼ " " 29

Pepper, Rs. 2-8.

Ice Pail, Rs. 10.

Spirit Bottle, Rs. 5-8.

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